

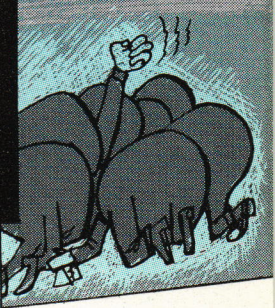
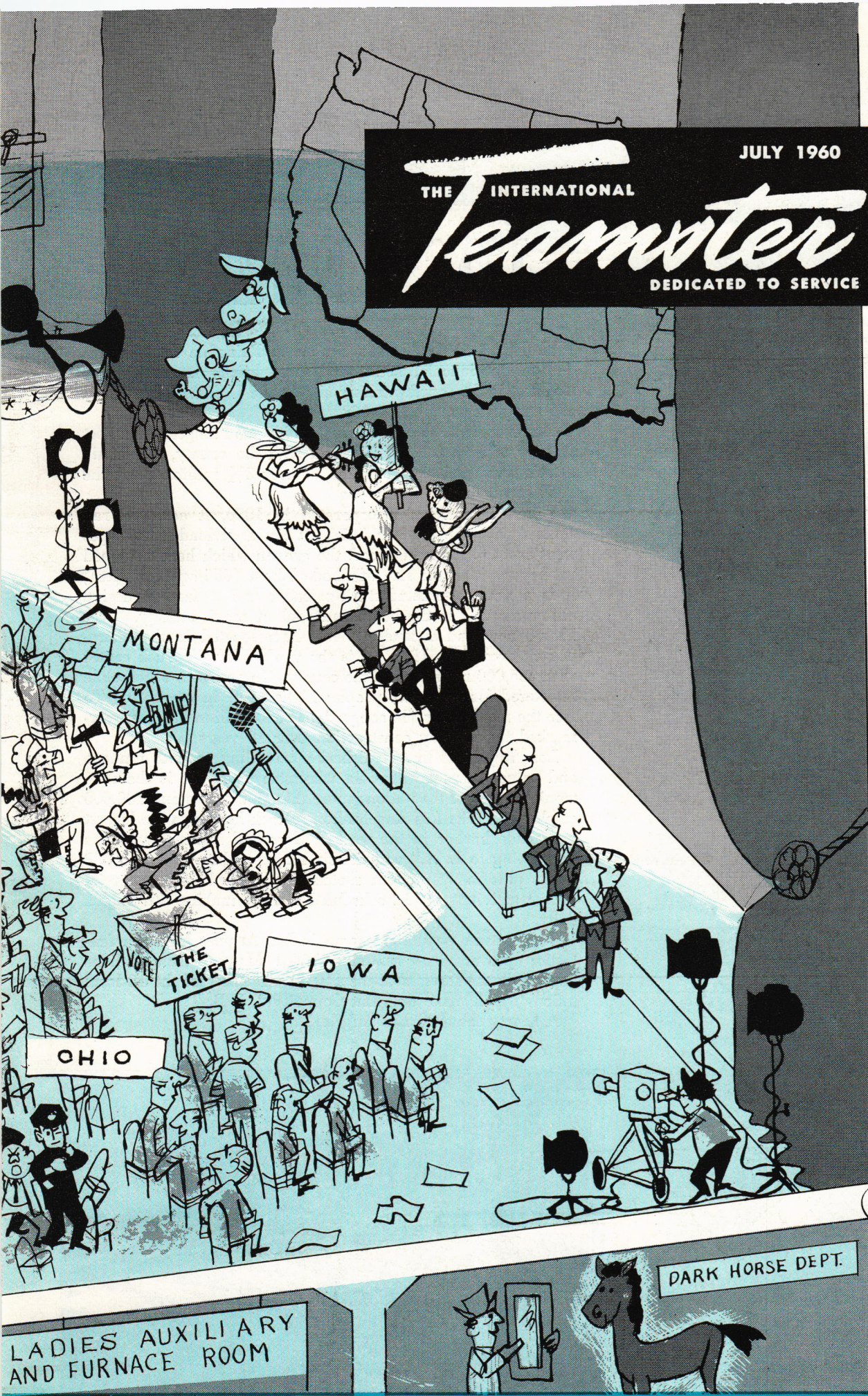
FINANCE
DEPT.

JULY 1960

THE INTERNATIONAL

Teamster

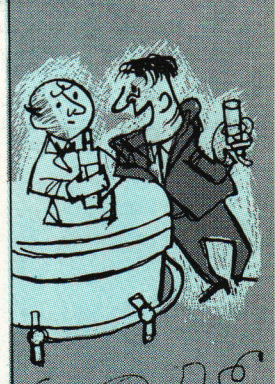
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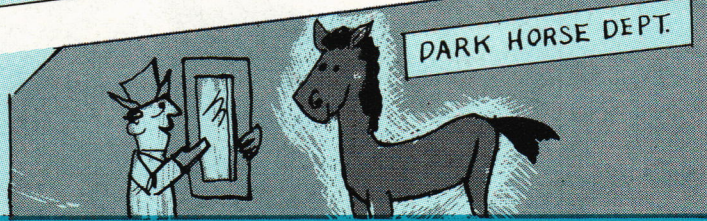
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DEPT.



FAIR HAIR
BOYS IN
RESERVE



LADIES AUXILIARY
AND FURNACE ROOM



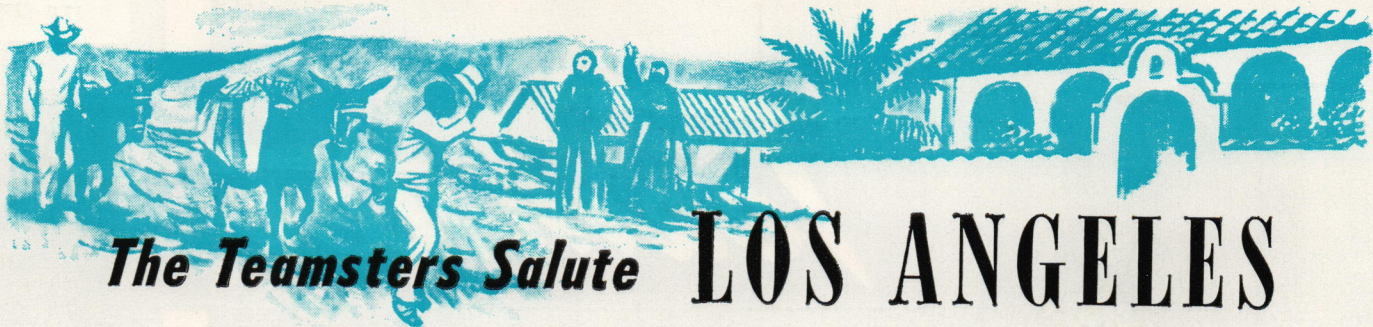
DARK HORSE DEPT.



SMOKE FOR
SMOKE FILLED
ROOMS

In This Issue

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS AND POLITICS



The Teamsters Salute LOS ANGELES

EL PUEBLO de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula, better and more briefly known as Los Angeles, is the fourth-ranking city in the U.S. with an official 1950 population of 1,970,358.

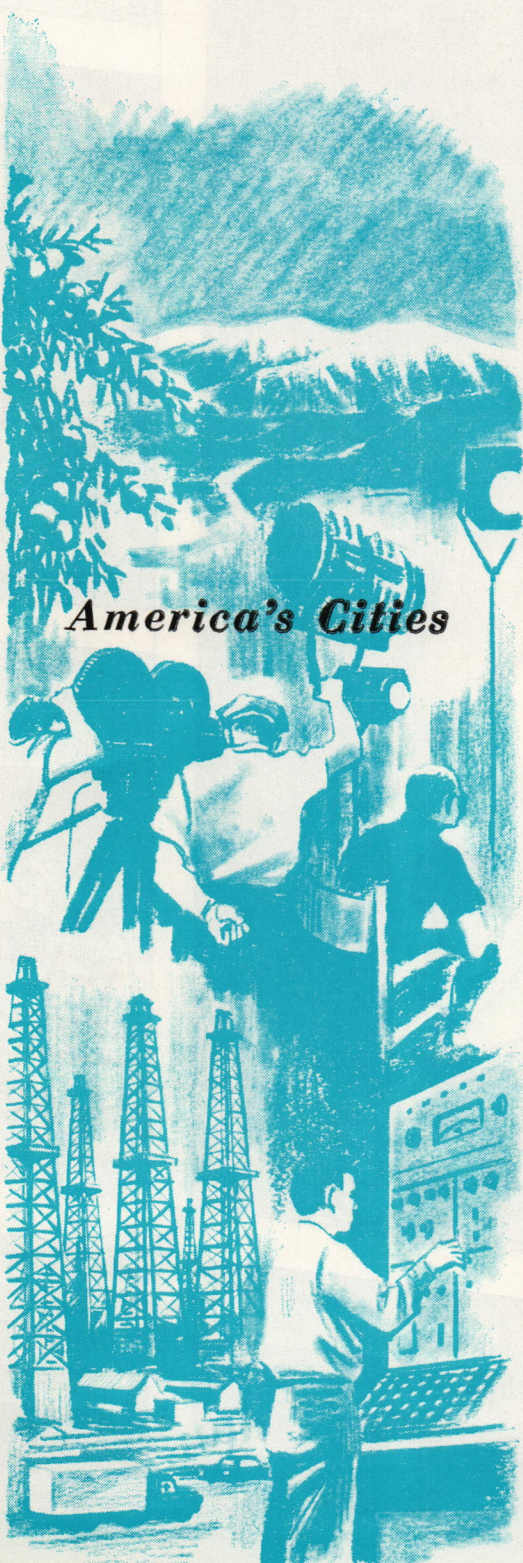
However, it has been growing rapidly and Angelenos expect the city to exceed 2,375,000 and, with the county, to contain a total metropolitan population of over 5½ million when the 1960 census count is in.

Founded in 1781, incorporated in 1850, it achieved rail contact with the East in 1876. When a carload of oranges went east the following year, the growth which hasn't stopped yet began. Half the size of Rhode Island (455 square miles), it is a national manufacturing leader and a fashion design center as well as the heart and soul of movie-making. Over 11,000 new and expanded plants have located in the metropolitan area since 1929. It is the world's largest truck center with 285,000 registered in the county. There is one automobile registered for every two people; highest rate in the world. To free the resultant traffic congestion, \$300 million has been earmarked for freeway construction over 10 years.

Los Angeles is first in fisheries according to both tonnage and value. It ranks third in wholesale trade. It is the electronics center of the nation; more than 500 plants and 100,000 employees. The Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor is the largest man-made harbor in the world. More and more conventions are "going to L. A." with its six major auditoriums and 888 hotels plus many modern motels. It is third in commercial airline activity with 12 scheduled airlines making 467 flights daily.

The postwar population zoom in Los Angeles has been fantastic; up over 60 per cent since 1940! Many of these millions depend on the services of the 110,000 members of the 18 local unions which make up Joint Council 42, I. B. T.

A hearty salute to Los Angeles!



THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Vol. 57, No. 7

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*Based on average impartial surveys for periodicals.

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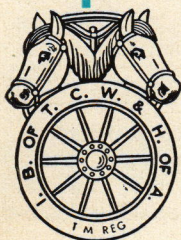
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FROM the FIELD

Central Conference Has Organized 5,000 Members In Six Months

The Central Conference of Teamsters have organized over 5,000 workers since January under President Hoffa's matching funds program.

With 15 Teamster units reporting on the first four months of 1960, 64 new plants and shops were brought into the Teamsters' Union. A major victory for the Conference was the organization of the production unit of the Hamilton-Cosco Company at Columbus, Ind., which employs some 800 workers and the 800 employees of the Spangler Candy Company near Toledo, Ohio.

Other organized units include the Menomonee Sugar Company in Clintonville, Wis.; Ansco Plastics at Kansas City, Crown-Zellerbach, St. Louis; Dairy Belt Cheese at Spencer, Wis.; Western Dairy at Clarkfield, Minn.; Marks Mfg. Company in Chicago; Watson Bros. in Omaha; Canadian Moulding Company in Chatham, Ontario; and Herman Oil Company at Omaha.

Twenty-two of the 64 new units organized were won in NLRB elections. The remaining 42 new shops and plants were won by voluntary recognition.

The reporting Teamster organizations do not reflect organizational successes of local unions not involved in the matching funds program.

Denver Teamster Writes Song Hit

Edward Keele, a member of the Teamsters Union since 1934 and presently a member of Local 961 in Denver, Colo., is making his avocation pay off.

Switching from poem writing to song lyrics, Ed has a potential big hit in his new record "Spider Web," recently spun on a Film Label.

"Cash Box," the disc jockey's magazine, has rated his new work with a B-plus, indicative of a real hit.

Teamsters and their families may purchase the new platter at their favorite record shop or by sending one dollar to Ed Keele at 7546 Clay Street in Denver.

Teamster Mans 'Heartmobile'

The 1960 Heart Drive is getting full support from Teamster Local 814 in New York which played a major role in getting a traveling "Heartmobile" on the road.

A 35-foot truck and semi-trailer, housing exhibits of heart research achievements, charts, photographs and electronic diagnostic equipment plus a simulated operating room, is making the rounds of New York borough under the skillful hands of a Local 814 member.

The van was donated to the project by the Cirker's Moving & Storage Company which has a labor agreement with the Teamster organization.

Local 20 Names Political Head

Frank Rossler, labor-backed candidate for Congress in Toledo, Ohio, has been named Political Action Director for Local 20, announces Lawrence Steinberg, President of the Toledo Teamster organization.

Rossler made an impressive showing in the recent Ohio primary, capturing one-third of the Democratic vote in Lucas County. The primary was Rossler's first attempt to win public office.

Local 20 new Political Director was born in Toledo 42 years ago. He is a graduate of Central Catholic High School. Always active in community and state civic and government projects, he has earned the reputation of tackling problems affecting the general welfare of all the people with enthusiasm.

In announcing Rossler's appointment, Steinberg said: "Our members could not have picked a better man to head up our political education program than Frank. His dedication and devotion to the problems of people in all walks of life make him an ideal person to guide our political efforts."

JC 54 Forms Political Body

Delegates to Joint Council 54 in Denver, Colo., have adopted a political action department which will become the legislative arm of the Teamsters in Colorado.

In a resolution passed by Council delegates, the Denver body declared "that since it has become evident that the gains made by members of the Teamsters Union in negotiations can be wiped out overnight by legislation; and since the various offices of our International Union have made a thorough study and have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary for our survival that we establish a strong Legislative Action Organization—we resolve that Joint Council 54 immediately establish a department within the Council to be known as the Legislative Education Committee of Joint Council No. 54."

Council delegates also passed a resolution calling for a 10-cents per member per month per capita tax to administer and finance the activities of the newly formed legislative committee.

A New American Tragedy

The death of the Forand Bill, which lies hopelessly crippled in the House Ways and Means Committee for this session of Congress, struck a cruel blow at the welfare of the nation's elderly citizens.

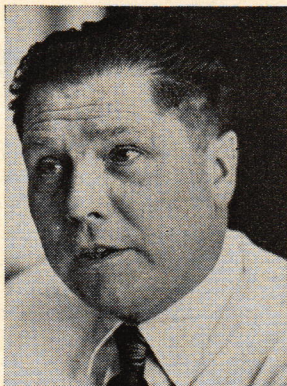
The Forand measure would have provided hospitalization, nursing-home care and surgical benefits for people over 65 who are eligible for Social Security. It would have brought these benefits to some 15 million of our senior citizens.

Congressman Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island, the author and sponsor of the bill, was up against stiff odds from the very start. The arch enemies of social progress for the "have nots" were out in full strength expounding the bill as socialized medicine. They included the Chambers of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, other big business groups and the insurance industry. These special interest groups stacked the cards and Administration Republicans and Southern Democrats obediently dealt them out in Committee sessions, using the American Medical Association as an occasional trump.

Opponents of Congressman Forand's legislation to assist the aged made much of the words "cost" and "expensive." A simple investigation of the plan, however, exposes the terms as scare words without merit. Actually the cost would have amounted to 25 cents per week for every family participating in our Social Security program. How frightening it is to realize that a Committee of the United States Congress sold relief for our aged down the river for 25 cents. This is what they did, and they must be held responsible for it.

Since the House Committee has at least temporarily failed to meet a growing need of our elderly people, and has swept their problem under a political face-saving rug in the form of a totally inadequate substitute bill, we must attempt to help our aged at the next Congress.

There is no doubt in my mind but what a similar bill will be put before the 87th Congress. Unfortu-

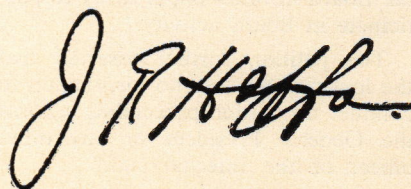


nately, we will not have Congressman Forand in Washington next January since he is not seeking re-election. But by any other name or sponsor, the fight must be made for the same principles of aid for the aged that the courageous Rhode Island Congressman dedicated himself to. By principle I mean amending the Social Security Act to provide imperative medical, hospital and surgical benefits for our senior citizens on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The stalemate of the Forand Bill makes our case for political action on the part of our International Union and its affiliate organizations stronger than ever. It is the defeat of such an important measure to the social welfare of over 15 million of our retired people that points out the urgency of an accelerated political education program.

Those political candidates seeking the support of our organizations should tell us how they feel about aid for our aged. We want to know if they will support the principles of the Forand Bill. If they won't, we want to know why. We want to know why because we believe that after a lifetime of service to their country, state and community, our aged deserve a better break than they were handed by the House Ways and Means Committee. We believe that they deserve to remain proud of their heritage and should not be subjected to resorting to hand-outs from their willing but often financially pressed children.

We believe, too, that they should not have to suffer a new American tragedy in the winter of their lives.



Convention Question Before

WITH several important decisions handed down by the U. S. Court of Appeals in the Monitor case during June (see page 6), the IBT this month awaited an appellate ruling on the most important question of all—when and how a new convention and election of International officers may be held.

Attorneys for the IBT on June 21 filed a petition with the Court of Appeals seeking writs of mandamus which would direct U. S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts and the Board of Monitors to:

1) Take no further action with respect to the disciplinary proceedings instituted against General President James R. Hoffa for alleged violation of the Consent Decree;

2) Authorize the immediate holding of a new convention of the IBT;

3) In the alternative, order the disposition of all matters pending in the lower court and order the Board of Monitors to commence holding Board meetings daily until they have disposed of all monitor business and discharged all of their obligations under the Consent Decree, and to hold regular meetings with the International with the purpose of full consultation on all problems.

The IBT petition declared that the Monitor proceeding seeking to oust President Hoffa (see May *Teamster*) is based upon "a gross misconstruction of the consent decree."

It said that there has never been a compliance order issued against the General President and that the Interim Report upon which the proceeding is based "was issued in disregard of the requirement that all the members of the Board have an opportunity to participate in Board activity."

The petition further asserted that the lower court "has no jurisdiction to conduct an ouster proceeding against the General President or any other officer of the International."

It also said that the ouster proceeding would violate the procedure established by the lower court requiring "that the Board of Monitors upon completing the discovery processes render a comprehensive report to the Court on its findings." Such a comprehensive report has never been filed, the petition pointed out.

(President Hoffa's answer to the Monitor charges, filed in U. S. District Court, was printed in the May issue of the *Teamster*, page 11.)

The petition declared that the lower court "has no jurisdiction to conduct disciplinary proceedings against officers of a trade union. Such proceedings are governed by the Union's own constitution, the jurisdiction of the court extending only to assurance that the procedures provided by that constitution be observed."

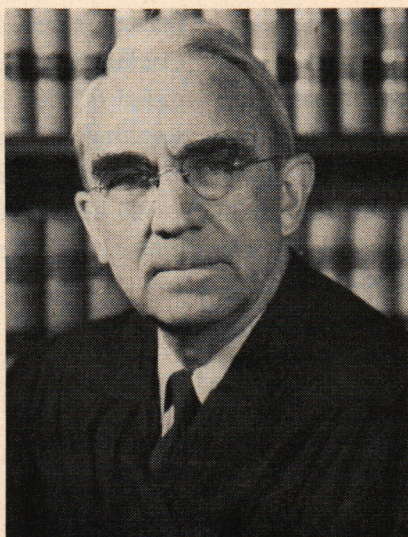
"Considering the limited extent of the judicial power over the internal affairs of voluntary associations, it is hard to conceive how the court below (i.e., Judge Letts' court) can have retained jurisdiction in this case so long and can have involved itself so deeply in matters beyond its authority."

"By construing the Consent Decree to confer jurisdiction to conduct disciplinary proceedings, the court below has actually prevented the expeditious completion of the true purpose of the decree."

It said "the absorption of the majority of the Board of Monitors and the court below in attempts to discipline officers of the International has precluded the holding of the new convention, which was the goal of the (original) suit."

The union statement said further that "if the issue whether such a new convention should be held without further delay has thus far not come before this Appeals Court, it is only because the court below, by its failure to decide matters fairly presented to it for decision, has prevented recourse to this Court by normal appellate process and, by its practice of instructing the Board of Monitors to act in what the (union) conceives to be in violation of the consent decree and the (Appeals Court) mandates, has brought the Monitorship to a virtual halt."

Pointing out that the Monitorship



Appeals Court panel: Judges Edgerton (left), Fahy

Appeals Court

has now lasted for almost two and one-half years, the petition said that "a year has passed since this Appeals Court authorized prolongation of the Monitorship long enough to produce conditions giving reasonable assurance of new elections. Surely there has been more than enough time for accomplishment of this intent."

Referring to an earlier motion filed in the lower court seeking a convention, the new petition pointed out that since the Appeals Court ruling on June 10, 1959, prolonging the Monitorship, the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 became law.

"This statute gives complete assurance that new elections can be held in accord with the members' constitutional rights," the petition stated.

"Moreover, since that Appeals Court ruling, the International Union, despite foot-dragging by the Board of Monitors, has made substantial progress toward assuring, if there ever was any question about it, that a convention will speak the mind of the members."

(Continued on Page 30)



and Miller (above)

Court of Appeals Box Score

THE FOLLOWING Teamster-Monitor cases have been decided, or are now pending, in the U. S. Court of Appeals since January, 1960.

- Hearings granted to two groups of members (San Soucie et al and Coar et al) by Judge Letts in protest of the payment of legal fees to lawyers for the "original 13" were held to be insufficient, and new hearings are scheduled in Judge Letts' court for sometime after July 22. (Cases No. 15,506, 15,529, and 15,530).

- Award by Judge Letts of a \$210,000 legal fee to Godfrey Schmidt and associates as lawyers for the "original 13" was reversed pending the outcome of the above cases. (Cases No. 15,562, 15,569, and 15,560).

- Grant by Judge Letts to Board of Monitors of limited discovery powers (subpoenas and depositions) in Local 245 case and Sun Valley case was not disturbed, on grounds matter was not appealable. (Cases No. 15,465, and 15,467).

- Informal grant by Judge Letts to Monitor Chairman O'Donoghue of authority to direct activities of Monitor law firm and to employ three additional staff members was reversed by Court of Appeals, thereby requiring Monitors to act as a full Board in these matters. (Cases No. 15,677, and 15,682).

- Removal by Judge Letts of Lawrence T. Smith as Monitor for "original 13" was reversed. Appointment of Terence McShane as his successor was voided. (Cases 15,715, and 15,678).

- Denial by Judge Letts of motion by six of the "original 13" to replace Godfrey Schmidt as their lawyer was reversed. Robert Silagi was substituted as counsel for the six. (Case No. 15,713).

- Grant by Judge Letts to Board of Monitors of right to retain a firm of lawyers was first stayed. Stay was later lifted but authority was limited to "litigation." (Case No. 15,339).

- Award by Judge Letts of \$18,600 to law firm for first seven weeks work was affirmed with proviso that certain improper items, to be determined later, could be offset against a future bill. (Case No. 15,670).

- Writs of mandamus asking that Sun Valley Report be vacated were first dismissed as moot, then reinstated, and are now pending (see story on page 4). (Cases No. 15,676, and 15,679).

- Appeal from denial by Judge Jackson of injunction or vacating order on above-mentioned Report was dismissed as nonappealable, and above two writs-of-mandamus cases were restored to the calendar. (Case No. 15,704).

- Denial by Judge Letts of right of more than 220,000 non-officer members to intervene as plaintiffs in case was reversed and intervention granted. (Case No. 15,720).

- Judge Letts' interpretation of the dues-checkoff provision of the new labor act, relating to good standing, has been appealed and appeal is now pending. (Case No. 15,685).

- Denial by Judge Letts of IBT motion to compel Board of Monitors to refrain from making derogatory and prejudicial statements to the press has been appealed, and appeal is now pending. (Case No. 15,728).

In Monitorship Case

Appeals Court Makes Key Rulings

THE U. S. Court of Appeals during June issued a series of decisions of great importance in the Monitorship case:

1) It granted the right of more than 220,000 rank-and-file members to intervene in the Monitorship case as co-plaintiffs with the so-called "Original 13," thus reversing an earlier action in U. S. District Court;

2) It reversed an authorization by District Judge F. Dickinson Letts giving Monitor Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue the right to direct the activities of the Monitors' law firm and staff attorneys;

3) It reversed an order by Judge Letts awarding a \$210,000 fee to Godfrey P. Schmidt and his associates, attorneys for the "original 13," and sent the matter back to Judge Letts for further hearing;

4) It reversed Judge Letts' order firing Lawrence Smith as Monitor for the "original 13," thus reinstating Smith on the Board of Monitors and removing Godfrey Schmidt's recent nominee, ex-F.B.I. man Terence McShane.

Inadequate Representation

In granting the right of intervention to the rank-and-file group, the Appeals Court apparently took cognizance of arguments by the new intervenors that the "original 13" do not fairly or adequately represent the true interests and views of the entire membership.

They also charged that the "original 13" have neglected, failed and refused to consult, advise or ascertain the desires, intentions and needs of the majority of the Teamster membership.

Godfrey P. Schmidt, employers' attorney who represented the "original 13," fought vigorously against such intervention.

Led to Monitorship

It was the lawsuit brought by the "original 13," charging that the 1957 IBT convention was "rigged," that led to the establishment of the Board of Monitors under the Consent Decree of Jan. 31, 1958.

In reversing Judge Letts' action in granting O'Donoghue sole authority

over the activities of the outside law firm and the Monitor staff members, the higher court made it clear that "the Monitors must use procedures which afford opportunity for all three Monitors to participate."

The effect of this ruling is to require majority action by the Board of Monitors in directing the activities of firm and staff attorneys.

On the question of Godfrey Schmidt's fee, the appellate court ruled that Judge Letts erred in refusing to hear arguments by another group of members who sought to object to the payment of the huge fee of \$210,000, awarded to Schmidt and associates for his services as attorney for the "original 13" in the 1957 suit.

On Schmidt's Word

In ruling on the firing of Lawrence Smith, the Court of Appeals pointed out that on March 28, 1960, "one of the attorneys for some of the plaintiffs, Godfrey P. Schmidt, Esq., sent to the Judge of the District Court before whom the matter was pending (i.e., Judge Letts), a letter giving in detail reasons why he (Schmidt) thought Lawrence T. Smith should be removed as Monitor unless he resigned.

"No copy of this letter was sent to or furnished to Mr. Smith or to the parties to the case or their counsel."

The higher court in its order recalled that Judge Letts on March 29 asked for Smith's resignation in a personal interview, but Smith refused to resign. On March 30, Judge Letts sent Smith a letter advising him that he was removed as a Monitor.

(Shortly thereafter, Godfrey Schmidt nominated McShane to replace Smith and he was sworn in by Judge Letts. McShane had resigned the previous day from the F.B.I.)

Show Cause Order

The Appeals Court held that "prior to removal the District Court should enter an order directing the Monitor to show cause why he should not be removed for the reasons suggested therein; that if a return thereto is filed a hearing should be had, after which the District Court should enter an order removing, or refusing to remove,

the Monitor. . . . This procedure was not followed here.

"To the contrary, it appears Smith's removal was based, in substantial degree at least, upon *ex parte* representations made to the District Court by Schmidt, of which neither Monitor Smith nor the parties nor other counsel of record were aware. For these reasons only, the order of removal is set aside."

The Appeals Court ruling left McShane out in the cold.

Law Firm Fee

In another action, the Appeals Court awarded a fee of \$18,585.43 to the Monitors' outside law firm, Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz and Masters. The union had opposed payment of the fee. This is the law firm which had been under the sole direction of O'Donoghue prior to the appellate ruling described above.

The Appeals Court also dissolved a stay which it had issued earlier against the holding of a trial on Monitor charges against IBT President James R. Hoffa, on the grounds that the action of the lower court in refusing to grant an injunction against the hearing was not appealable.

However, at the same time the Court of Appeals permitted reinstatement of the writ of mandamus suit filed by the union, which seeks to prohibit the trial and asks for an immediate convention. It had dismissed the suit earlier on the grounds that it would rule on the same issues on the union's appeal from the lower court's denial of an injunction. But when it ruled this denial was not appealable, it permitted the mandamus suit to be reinstated (see page 4).

No Trial Date

District Judge Joseph R. Jackson assumed jurisdiction over the trial when Judge Letts disqualified himself on the basis of an affidavit by Hoffa charging him with "bias and prejudice."

Judge Jackson informed union attorneys late last month that he would set no new trial date until the Court of Appeals disposed of all Teamster-Monitor matters now pending.

Ten More Congressmen Speak

Criticism of Monitors Grows

TEN more members of the House of Representatives took the House floor last month to denounce the Federal court-appointed monitor setup that will cost Teamster members over \$2,500,000 by the end of 1960.

The latest group to speak out against the monitor mess brings to 36 the number of Senators and Congressmen who have spoken against the Board of Monitors.

Additionally, a House Judiciary Subcommittee has conducted hearings on legislation that would restrict Federal courts' authority to authorize interference in the administration of internal affairs of labor organizations.

The most recent group of House members to join in criticizing the monitors included: Congresswoman Leonor Sullivan of Missouri, Congressmen Louis Rabaut of Michigan, Thaddeus Machrowicz of Michigan, Samuel Friedel of Maryland, Ray Madden of Indiana, William Moorhead of Pennsylvania, John Lesinski of Michigan, Edward Garmatz of Maryland, Harold Collier of Illinois, and Seymour Halpern of New York.

Quotes from Speeches

Here are some quotes from speeches made on the House floor:

RABAUT: "Mail has come from average rank and file members of the Teamsters Union, and boils down to a unanimous plea simply to have a voice in the running of their own union. . . . If there is anything strange about the matter, it is the fact that the much-publicized labor bill which passed the Congress last year makes specific provisions for free elections by secret ballot, and yet such elections are being denied in the case of the Teamsters. . . ."

MACHROWICZ: "The Congressional policy in the Landrum-Griffin bill is that the union membership decide who its officers shall be—the union membership exclusively, not the courts, not the Secretary of Labor, not any outsider, and certainly not any public official. . . . The rank and file Teamster members should be given an opportunity to hold free elections as soon as possible."

FRIEDEL: "I am concerned with the denial of the rights of the rank

and file members in the Teamsters Union to a convention which is long overdue since no finalized convention action has been held in the Teamsters Union since 1952. The Landrum-Griffin law guarantees a convention every five years."

MADDEN: "If Federal courts can legally usurp the management of the business and finances of the Teamsters over a long period of years, the same proceedings could be inflicted on any labor union in the country. An unfriendly or anti-union Federal judge could bankrupt any labor union which, through court proceedings, came under its jurisdiction. . . ."

LESINSKI: "The Teamster Union members from my district . . . and thousands of Teamster members throughout the country want to vote

for the officers whom they wish to have conduct the union's affairs. In keeping with our democratic principles, they should be permitted to hold the election they are seeking."

GARMATZ: "The House Judiciary Committee held hearings on H.R. 11845 (the Kasem-Lane bills) calling for the elimination of Federal courts' power to manage the internal affairs of a labor union. These hearings resulted in establishing the danger of the Federal courts' intervening in the internal affairs of any labor organization. It was made clear that the issue was broader than that of the Teamster Union since the representatives of six major AFL-CIO internationals testified, indicating grave concern for the precedent being established in the Teamster case."

36 Lawmakers Have Spoken on Monitorship

A total of 27 Congressmen and nine Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, have spoken in Congress in the last two months to denounce prolongation of the Monitorship. The list:

Senate

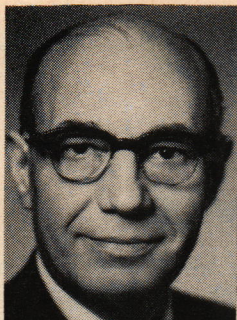
Homer Capehart (R., Ind.)	John Carroll (D., Colo.)	E. L. Bartlett (D., Alaska)
Styles Bridges (R., N. H.)	Hiram Fong (R., Hawaii)	Frank Moss (D., Utah)
Wayne Morse (D., Ore.)	Eugene McCarthy (D., Minn.)	Thomas Dodd (D., Conn.)

House of Representatives

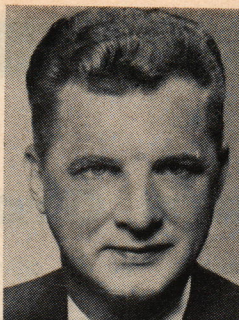
Cleveland Bailey (D., W. Va.)	George Kasem (D., Calif.)	Thomas O'Neill (D., Mass.)
William Bray (R., Ind.)	Thomas Lane (D., Mass.)	Frank Osmer (R., N. J.)
Harold Collier (R., Ill.)	John Lesinski (D., Mich.)	Roman Pucinski (D., Ill.)
John Dent (D., Pa.)	Thad. Machrowicz (D., Mich.)	Louis Rabaut (D., Mich.)
Samuel Friedel (D., Md.)	Ray Madden (D., Ind.)	Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.)
Edward Garmatz (D., Md.)	John McCormack (D., Mass.)	James Roosevelt (D., Calif.)
Seymour Halpern (R., N. Y.)	John McFall (D., Calif.)	John Shelley (D., Calif.)
Elmer Holland (D., Pa.)	William Moorhead (D., Pa.)	B. F. Sisk (D., Calif.)
Joseph Karth (D., Minn.)	Abraham Multer (D., N. Y.)	Leonor Sullivan (D., Mo.)

In addition to speeches on the floor of Congress, five Representatives and one Senator introduced bills seeking to outlaw Monitorships over labor unions. The Congressmen were Dent, Holland, Kasem, Lane, and Roosevelt. Capehart was the Senator.

Hearings on the Lane Bill were held before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee in May (see June Teamster).



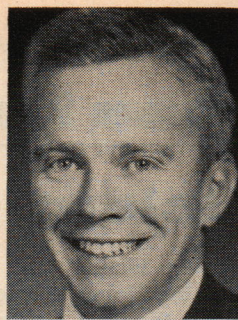
Samuel Friedel



Harold Collier



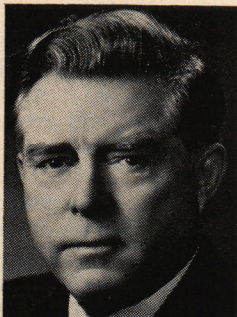
Edward Garmatz



William Moorhead



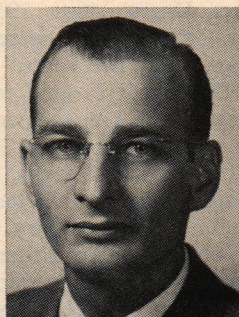
Leonor Sullivan



Ray Madden



Louis Rabaut



John Lesinski



Thaddeus Machrowicz



Seymour Halpern

MRS. SULLIVAN: "The monitorship over the (Teamsters) Union affairs seems to have been completely unsatisfactory to all concerned, including the individual monitors themselves, and the rank and file members of the union protest bitterly that their

union's funds, amassed from the dues of the membership are being frittered away in huge legal and court costs with no sign of any benefit to the union's own membership. . . ."

COLLIER: "I believe there exists a legislative vacuum with regard to the

intent or will of Congress insofar as jurisdiction or authority of the courts in running a labor union. In view of this, it would certainly seem that Congress should spell out its will and intent so that any question in this regard be eliminated."

Senators Call for Teamster Election

Five more Senators have aired the monitor mess that confronts the Teamsters Union, expressing regret that the 1,679,000 members of the Teamsters are denied their constitutional right to hold a convention and conduct elections.

The latest group of Senators to discuss the monitor mess include Senators Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, Frank Moss of Utah, Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, Hiram Fong of Hawaii, and E. L. Bartlett of Alaska. Dodd was formerly a counsel for the rebel Teamsters. Of the group Fong is the only Republican.

Senator McCarthy, one of the best educated men in Congress—he holds a doctorate degree, and formerly was a college professor—led the major discussion.

He summarized the monitor mess, and said, "If the problem is with the union, the election should be postponed. If the problem is with the monitors, it seems that that is a matter of concern to Congress. If the problem rests with the court, then the court itself should look to its own internal affairs."

Continuing McCarthy said, "The second question relates to whether or not the legislation passed by Congress last year is adequate to meet a problem of this kind, one with which the court, it appears now, is attempting to deal.

"The third question really relates to the second one, and is the basic one of how much of an administrative burden is to be put upon courts or court-appointed monitors or trustees in other cases, not only in a case involving a labor union, but also in the case of industry or finance or any non-governmental institution or activity in the United States."

Senator Bartlett summed up the situation this way:

"One million, six hundred thousand members—good Americans—of this great labor craft have a right, it seems to me, to decide who their officers shall be.

"It has been said that the monitors are draining the resources of the union's treasury. That may be true, or it may not be true; I do not know. But it is certain that the monitorship arrangement requires the expenditure

from the union's treasury of large sums of money.

"This is not a democratic system which ought to be continued ad infinitum. The time has come, it occurs to me, when the members of the Teamsters' Union ought to have the right to elect their national officers, and the choice should be theirs.

"It might be that the monitors would not agree with that choice, but that does not matter in a democratic country such as ours."

Senator Moss said, ". . . It seems to me that there has been a long period of stalemate and impasse, and certainly Congress should examine into the matter and find a way of concluding the matter."

Bartlett pointed out that Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana introduced legislation which would prevent the Federal Courts from interfering with the internal operations of labor unions.

"I am glad (Capehart) has introduced a bill on this subject," said Bartlett, "and I join several of my colleagues in expressing the hope that the bill will have early consideration."

ICC Bid to Limit Miles Opposed

AN INTERSTATE Commerce Commission proposal to hold Teamster drivers at 375 driving miles after the last eight consecutive off-duty hours drew fire from the International Union last month.

Presenting the Union's objections to such action by the Commission was Abraham Weiss, Chief Economist for the International.

Weiss, in a sound, well-prepared statement presented the position of the IBT before a Commission hearing in Washington, D. C. He flatly charged that the proposal "represents a road block to the technological progress of the American trucking industry" and suggested that a formal adoption of the proposal would force the re-evaluation of collective bargaining agendas.

He said that the proposed mileage limitation "fails to note many factors that can and do affect driving miles within any given period." Weiss cited examples of locality, time of day, terrain, road and weather conditions, power equipment, speed limits, and loaded or empty vehicles in support of his testimony in this area.

He told the Commission that mileage limits, under the proposal, does not take into consideration such variables as the thinly populated West, the congested East, mountainous transport, time differences between first rate, four-lane super highways and secondary, unimproved roads.

Weiss objected to what he termed "the unsound economical position the proposal would place upon the trucking industry by restricting the carriers to an absolute mileage limitation.

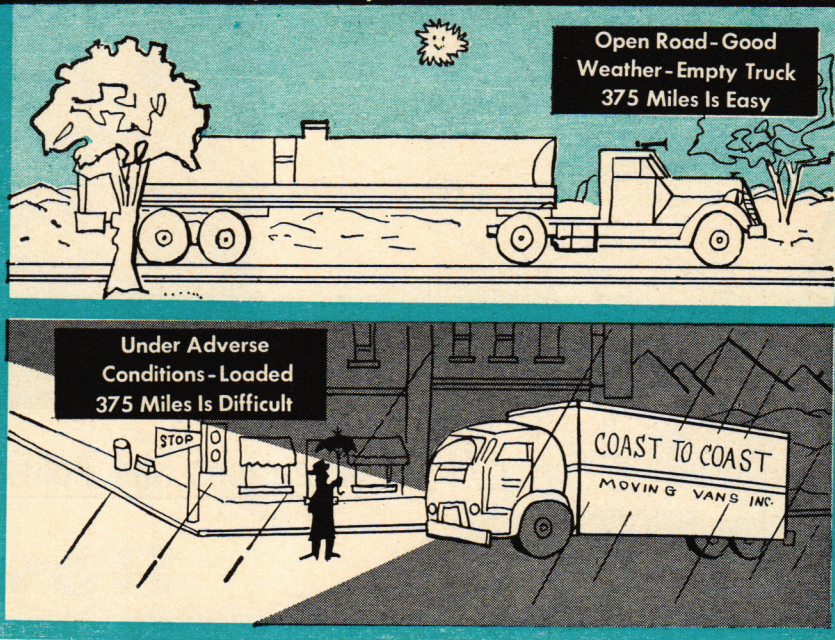
"This is especially true," he said, "in the case of car haulers and household goods movers."

"Much of the driving and operation common to these carriers is without load, making greater speed and longer distances possible than when these vehicles are loaded. It should also be noted that 'without load,' in most cases, also means 'without revenue.'

"If the 375-mile limit were actually put into effect, such equipment would necessarily have to sit idle to keep from being in violation. Furthermore, a loss of employment would certainly result from idled equipment."

Supporting the International Union's contention that the ICC proposal would unfairly burden not only the nation's transport carriers, but the

A 375 MILE LIMITATION DOESN'T TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION ROADS, LOADS, LOCAL OR DRIVING CONDITIONS



service the public has a right to expect from truckers, Weiss told the Commission that such limitation would strike hard at the petroleum carriers in Montana where the average scheduled or unscheduled run is at least 400 miles.

"In addition to the hardship this proposal would place upon truck operators," Weiss noted, "the general

public which depends upon petroleum products during all seasons of the year would be hard hit from a service standpoint. It goes without saying, of course, that prompt petroleum deliveries during the winter months are most important to a wide area serviced by these carriers."

The Teamster economist also took firm objection to the Commission's proposed Sec. 195.3 (a) which states that a driver cannot be on duty more than 12-hours following his statutory rest of eight hours.

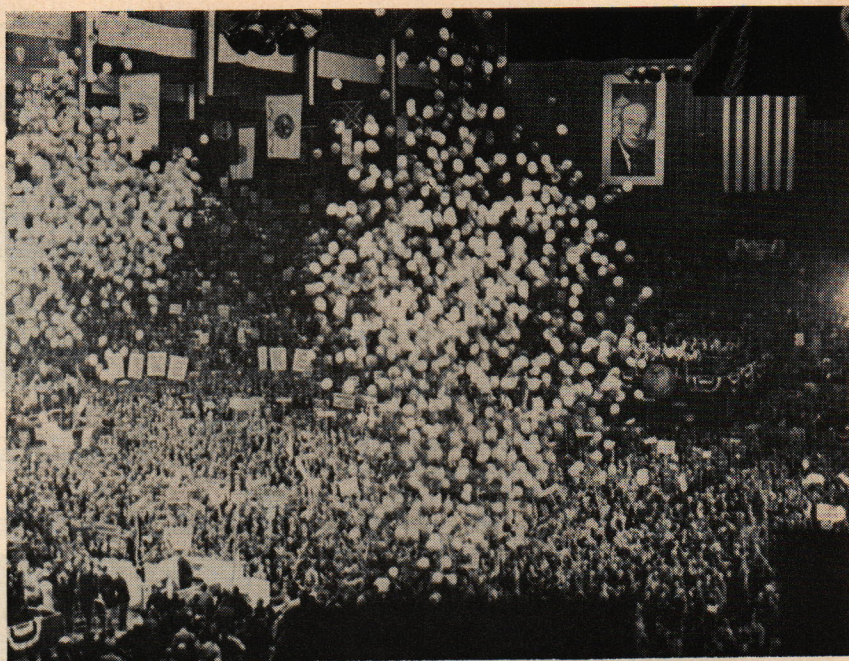
Weiss contended that this proposal, combined with revised on-duty definitions would reduce the number of daily driving time below the maximum of 10-hours now allowable.

He asserted that both ICC proposals would greatly reduce the number of runs a driver can make each week, together with imposing a real hardship on accepted operations.

"Again," Weiss declared, "we have a service factor here that meets the needs of the general public. If these proposed limitations become valid, this service, which is solely responsible for the growth of the industry, is seriously impaired, if not totally destroyed."



IBT Economist Weiss



Conventions and Politics

How Politicians

MILLIONS of television viewers will watch two of the greatest political shows in the world this month as our two major political parties meet in convention to nominate their candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Democrats meet first in Los Angeles, and the Republicans meet two weeks later in Chicago. The respective convention dates are July 11 and July 25.

To Americans who take pride in the fact that we in this nation practice the most democratic form of any government in the world, these conventions will be a great disappointment.

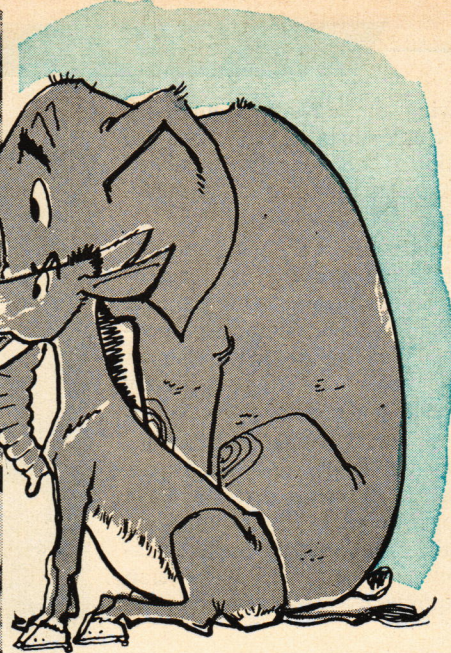
If this sounds like a tongue-twister, it is because it is highly doubtful that either the Republican or the Democratic Party will present their best candidate to the American people come next November's Presidential election. Vice President Richard Nixon will undoubtedly be the Republican standard-bearer, even though Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York has wide support and logically should constitute a threat to Nixon's chances. Rockefeller's problem is that Nixon has spent the past seven and a half years greasing the launching platform for his nomination to slip through the 1960 Republican Convention like a bolt into the blue.

A similar situation exists in the Democratic Party. Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts has spent untold dollars, variously estimated at \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, in an attempt to buy the Democratic nomination. Kennedy comes from one of the world's richest families, and appears to be in the strongest position for the nomination, despite the fact that there are several Presidential aspirants among the Democrats who are much better qualified to be President.

Although the nomination of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates creates the greatest interest at the national conventions, delegates have other decisions to make. Second to the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, the most important function of the delegates is to adopt a party platform.

The platform is just another way of describing the party's policy or program. It consists largely of promises to the American people of what the party will attempt to achieve, if its candidates are elected to office.

The party platform is made up of planks, such as a labor plank and a civil rights plank. By and large the planks are similar except that the Democratic Party generally adopts a more detailed, positive program insofar as average people are concerned.



Pick 'the People's Choice'

The Republican Party platform is more big business oriented.

For example the Democratic Party's labor plank in 1956 said this:

"We unequivocally advocate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Act must be repealed because state 'right to work' laws have their genesis in its discriminatory anti-labor provisions. The Taft-Hartley Act has been proven to be inadequate, unworkable, and unfair. It interferes in an arbitrary manner with collective bargaining, causing imbalance in the relationship between management and labor."

The Republican Party's labor plank in 1956 said this:

"The Eisenhower Administration will continue to fight for dynamic and progressive programs which, among other things, will revise and improve the Taft-Hartley Act so as to protect more effectively the rights of the labor union, management, the individual worker, and the public. The protection of the right of workers to organize into unions and to bargain collectively is the firm and permanent policy of the Eisenhower Administration. . . . In 1954, 1955, and again in 1956, President Eisenhower recommended constructive amendments to this act. . . . The Republican Party pledges itself to overhaul and improve the Taft-

Hartley act along the lines of these recommendations."

The notoriously anti-labor Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act makes it abundantly obvious that neither Democrats nor Republicans lived up to their promises to organized labor.

It becomes even more abundantly obvious that organized labor was double-crossed, if time is taken to re-read the labor planks, by both Democrat and Republican politicians. But this is typical of politicians and politics.

Wendell Willkie, the Republican candidate for President in 1940, campaigned across the nation against the programs of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt. After he was defeated, Willkie did an about face and supported some of FDR's programs. When it was pointed out to Willkie that he had done an about face, Willkie dismissed his previous position as mere political "campaign oratory."

It has been said that politicians avoid their platforms like the plague, once the election battle is won. This is where Mr. Average Citizen must step in, and constantly remind the politician of his promises.

It is also important for Mr. Average Citizen to take an active role in

politics because of the extremely political nature of our form of government. Dishonest, corrupt politicians are created by the people who do not take advantage of their voting rights, and who refuse to participate in politics.

Delegates to the conventions are supposed to represent the thinking of the people in their respective states. This should provide an opportunity for the average man to assure that his delegate will represent his thinking.

The vast majority of delegates to the national conventions should be chosen by the people through either primary elections or state conventions. In only four states — Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and Arizona—are the people of the state denied an opportunity to express their preference for delegates and, through them, for the Presidential nominees.

If more people would participate in politics, delegates to the Republican and Democratic Conventions would more accurately reflect the views of the people and would have to nominate the best qualified candidates. As it stands now, the best candidates are at a complete disadvantage, if they refuse to sell their souls in political backroom deals.

Following the advent of televised political conventions in 1952, many of the nation's newspapers predicted freely that the era of the "smoked-filled room" politics was over.

This prediction was based on the fact that in the past the big city political bosses got together with political bosses from smaller states to determine who the Presidential nominees would be. These meetings generally took place in smoke-filled hotel rooms.

With televised political conventions, the newspaper pundits said, the American people would insist that they have the stronger hand in determining the Presidential nominees, and the back-room political deals would either stop or be exposed by the television cameras.

The politicians, however, as they do daily, outsmarted the newspapers through highly-skilled public relations. Take for example the relationship of Michigan Governor Mennen Williams and Senator Kennedy.

Williams announced that he would support Kennedy, and Williams in turn was promised he would be ap-



Gov. Collins, Chairman



Sen. Church, Keynoter

pointed Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The reports of this deal are from sources too reliable to be discounted.

However, Williams and Kennedy

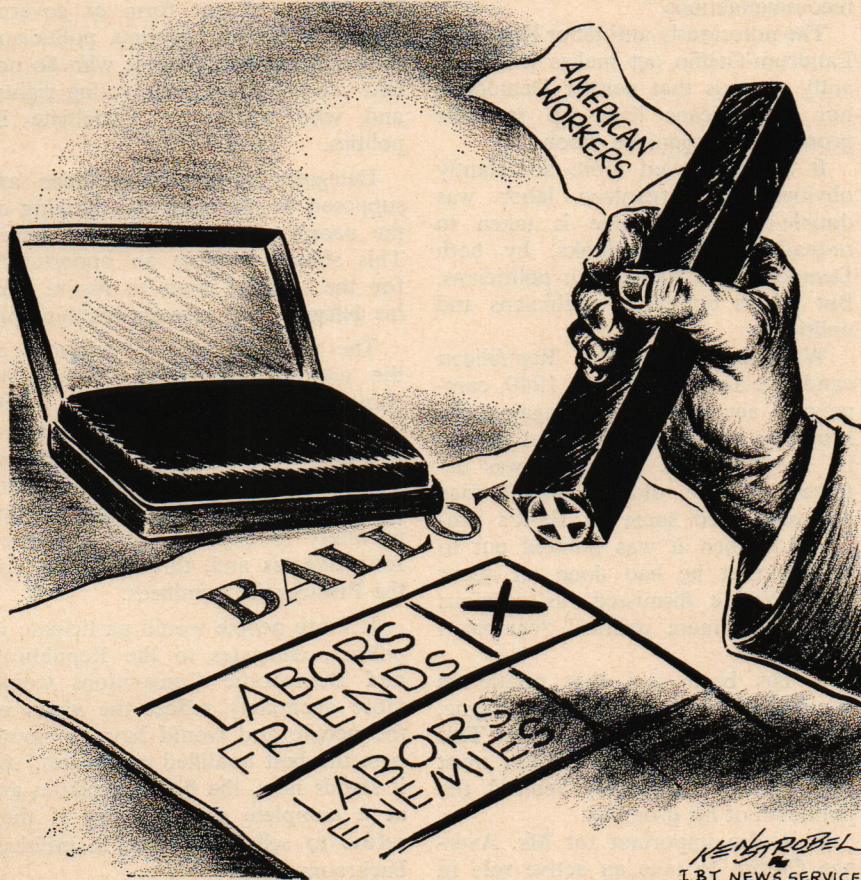
have directed the attention of the press to other areas. For example: When Williams announced his support of Kennedy, Walter Reuther, UAW President, who has been committed to Kennedy since the McClellan hearings began, sent telegrams to all other candidates apologizing that Williams did not consult him before making his announcement. Why? This provided a smokescreen for the Kennedy-Reuther-Williams deal.

Another example is that Kennedy sent his \$500,000 airplane to Detroit to pick up Williams and Negro political leaders in Michigan. The reason was that there were some reservations, and rightly so, about Kennedy's position on civil rights. Everything was peaches and cream after the meeting, to nobody's surprise, and Kennedy's private airplane flew the entourage back to Detroit.

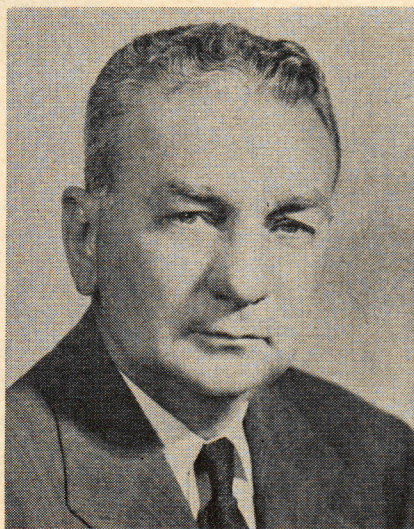
Kennedy is not the only candidate who has made these outrageous political deals. The others undoubtedly have, too. But Kennedy is in a better bargaining position because of the Presidential primary victories he has won with huge expenditures, like in West Virginia.

The conventions can get underway slowly or they can open with a loud bang. Generally, in the Republican Convention, there is the rather perfunctory meeting of the major committees, which include Platform, Credentials, and Rules. With the Democratic Convention, there is never a dull meeting. Each convention be-

Your Do-It-Yourself Kit



For the Republicans



Rep. Halleck, Chairman



Rep. Judd, Keynoter

gins with a fight on the civil rights plank.

Both Conventions' committees are basically the same, although they may have different titles. In addition to the major committees, there are committees to notify the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, and other subcommittees. The committees' jurisdictions are self-explanatory: Rules establishes convention procedure; Credentials resolves disputes among delegates; Platform writes the various planks.

Both conventions follow a similar procedure. Using the Democratic Convention—because it comes earlier—as an example, Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Butler will call the convention to order.

After the Invocation, and welcoming addresses, a temporary chairman of the convention is elected. This election is routine because Senator Frank Church of Idaho has already been selected.

The temporary chairman post is insignificant, but the fact that he makes the first major address, or keynote address, of the convention makes it one of the most sought after posts at any political convention. At the Republican Convention, Congressman Walter Judd of Minnesota will deliver the keynote address.

A permanent convention chairman is selected at the beginning of the second session of the convention. As in the case with the keynote speaker, the permanent chairman has already been selected. Florida Governor Leroy Collins will be the permanent

chairman at the Democratic Convention, succeeding the venerable House Speaker "Mister" Sam Rayburn, who handled the job for 20 years. The Republicans have selected Congressman Charles Halleck of Indiana to be permanent chairman at their convention.

The second session of the conventions are devoted to reports by committees, and the confirmation of the national committee members, who have already been elected. This is followed by a major address to the American people by one of the party's outstanding members.

The third session is dominated by the report and adoption of the Platform Committee, and nominations for the party's presidential nominee. Controversies over plans in the party's platform are generally ironed out by this time. Actually the Platform Committee holds hearings across the nation

weeks in advance of the convention. For example, Teamster Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons testified before a Democratic Platform Subcommittee in St. Louis, Mo., last month.

Following the nomination and second speeches for Presidential aspirants, the supporters of that candidate put on massive demonstrations, including brass bands, foot-stomping, cheering, and what have you. This is one of the most colorful phases of the conventions.

The fourth and, if necessary, fifth sessions of the conventions are devoted to balloting for the party's Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. The Presidential nominee is the first order of business.

Balloting for the Presidential nominee is the highlight of the entire convention. History is made, and for pure political drama nothing can match a wide open fight such as President Eisenhower and the late Senator Robert Taft of Ohio engaged in at the Republican National Convention in 1952, or the fight for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination between Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Senator Kennedy in 1956.

Unless the spectacular happens this month, the American people will not be treated to this type demonstration of democracy in action at the Republican convention. Vice President Nixon has no worry about getting the nomination. He might just as well stay home. At the Democratic convention, Kennedy's steamroller, with Brinks' Inc. carrying the payload, appears headed, according to his supporters, for only token opposition. But other candidates make equally optimistic claims.

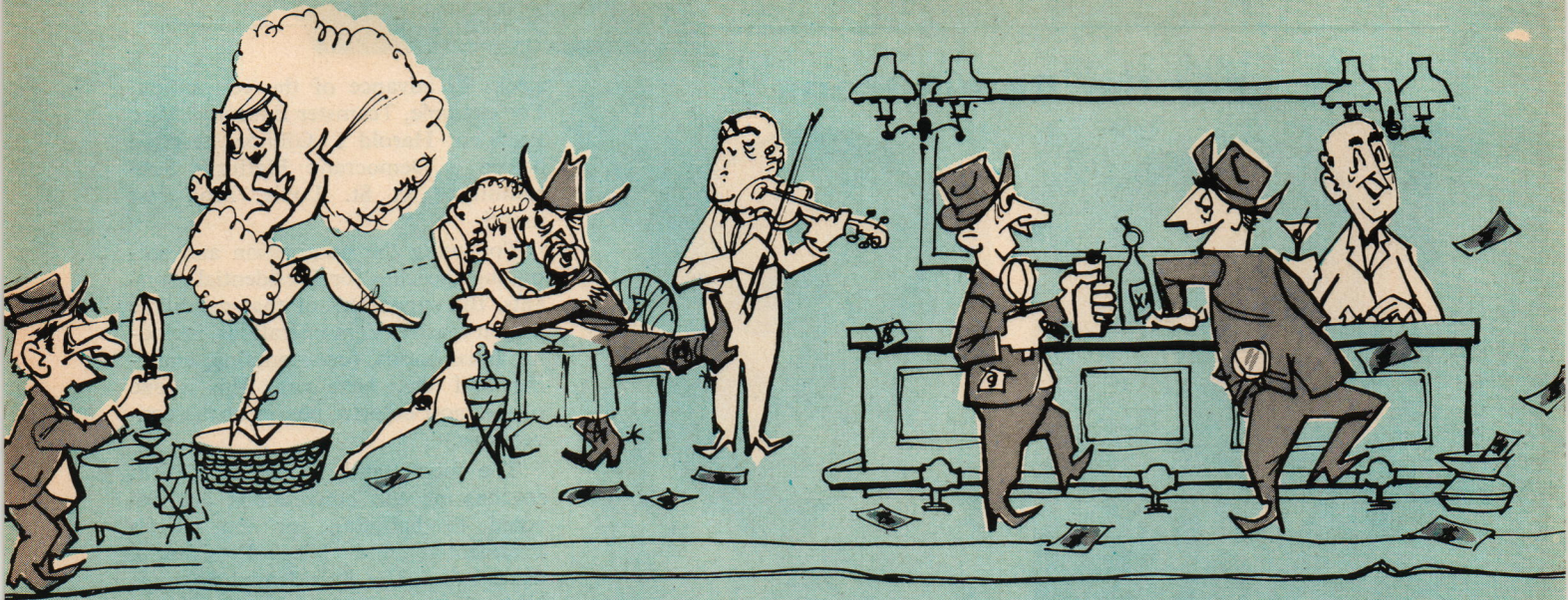
Kennedy Double-Talk

The influential St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* took Senator John Kennedy to task recently for the Senator's amazing inconsistencies in describing his role in the anti-labor Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin labor law—one way to labor and another to management.

"How does Senator Kennedy want to be recorded?" asked the *Post-Dispatch*. "As the sponsor of a bill which contains many unfair provisions, and weakens the rights of honest unions? Or as the sponsor of a bill which protects essential labor rights and for which he has no apology?"

The newspaper's editorial comments were prompted by a speech that Kennedy made to the United Auto Workers convention. In that speech, Kennedy criticized his own bill as containing "many unfair and unsound and one-sided provisions."

The *Post-Dispatch* commented: "What makes this speech remarkable is the fact that the bill Senator Kennedy denounced to the Auto Workers was the same bill which Senator Kennedy, as chairman of the conference committee, advocated before the Senate last September.



High-on-Hog Living

Playboy Congressmen Exposed

PLAYBOY members of Congress living high-on-the-hog with American taxpayers' hard-earned dollars were exposed last month in an expertly documented series of stories about expenditures for plush hotel suites, booze, bromides and what else by the John S. Knight newspapers.

Notable among the taxpayer-subsidized high-livers was Congressman William Ayres of Ohio, who is one of the most anti-labor members in Congress, and Congressman Oren Harris of Arkansas, who makes weekly attempts to imitate the McClellan Committee.

"Witch-Hunters"

Another notable was the witch-hunting House Un-American Activities Subcommittee, whose membership consists by and large of "conservative" Congressmen who generally represent the views of the Chamber of Commerce, and constantly complain about "wasting the taxpayers' money" for progressive social legislation.

The Knight newspapers' reporters who did the vast amount of research necessary to document the accounts of high-living were Don Oberdorfer and Walter Pincus, primarily, and Robert Hoyt, all of the Washington Bureau.

Knight newspapers are published in Detroit, Chicago, Akron, Ohio, Miami, Fla., and Charlotte, N. C.

Ayres was caught red-handed with his hand in the cookie jar by Hoyt. Here is how Hoyt reported the situation:

Home District

"... Ayres was in his home district making a speech on one of the days in October, 1957, for which he was paid \$12.00 per diem for investigating labor matters in the West.

"Records in the House Disbursing office show Ayres filed bills for this trip in February (1958), four months after the fact, with a letter saying the trip was authorized "by the late chairman."

Congressman Augustine Kelley of Pennsylvania was chairman of the House Labor Committee during that period. He died in November 1957, one month after Ayres' so-called "labor investigation," and four months earlier than Ayres claim for \$12.00 of taxpayers' money.

There was no evidence that the late Congressman Kelley ever authorized the trip. Ayres says that "the authorization was verbal," which cannot be proven because Kelley is dead.

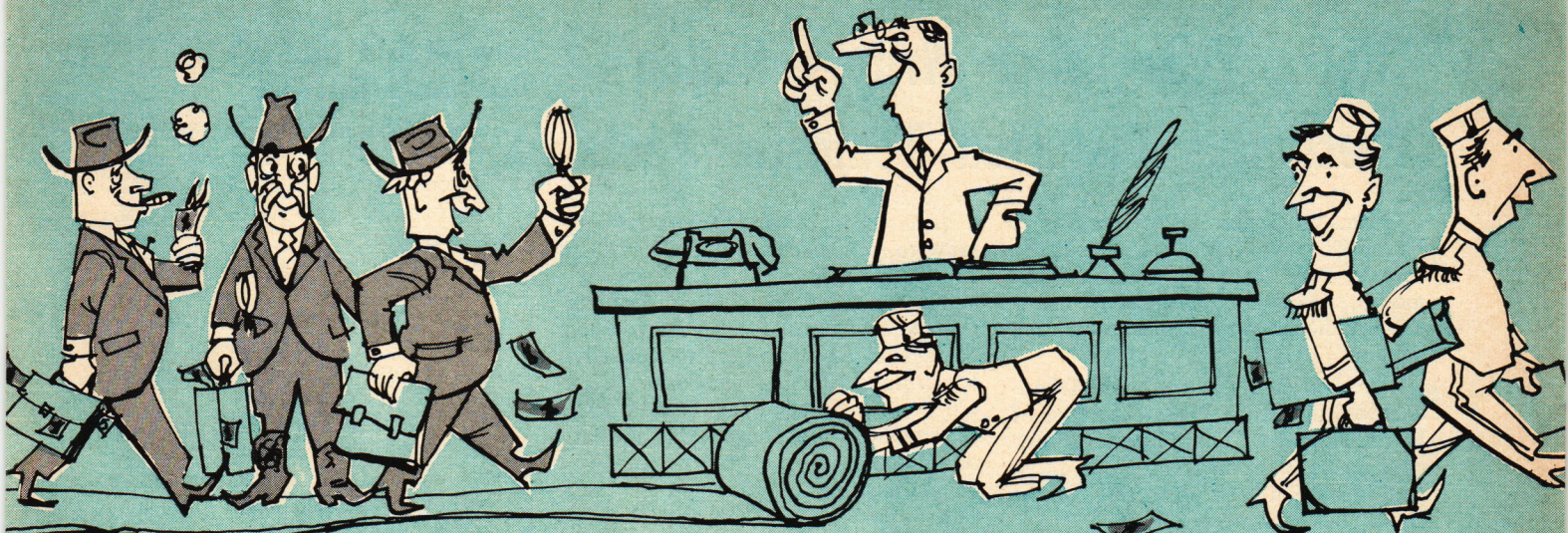
Ayres, one of Washington's most publicity-hungry Congressmen, has organized a "Committee to Re-elect Jimmy Hoffa's Enemies," seeking publicity and cash contributions. Interestingly enough, Ayres received many thousands of dollars from big corporations. Suddenly, someone pointed out to him that the contributions were in violation of the law. Prosecution was avoided by returning the cash contributions to the big corporations.

Dispute Ayres

Congressmen James Roosevelt and Joe Holt, both of California, dispute Ayres' contentions. Moreover, House records indicate that Ayres was not even a member of the House Labor Subcommittee looking into minimum wage conditions.

Roosevelt said he was "at no time aware" that Ayres did any work on the minimum wage in Western cities—before, during or since... Holt also said that he had no recollection of any assistance received from Ayres.

One of the spots that Ayres insists he investigated is the Desert Inn of Las Vegas, Nev., of girlie show fame. He told reporter Hoyt that his investigations included a talk with the



Knight Newspapers Throw Spotlight on Congressional 'Investigators' and Their Free-Spending 'Field Trips'. Conclusion: 'Watchdogs' Misuse the Taxpayers' Money

owner about working conditions of casino employees.

Another of Ayres' taxpayer-subsidized excursions to St. Petersburg, Fla., was reported by Hoyt. Ayres stayed at the plush Desert Ranch at St. Petersburg Beach. He says that he paid a bill of \$471.38 with a personal check. However, House expense account records disclose that the U. S. Treasury gave Ayres a check for \$205.81 for his expenses. This included such items as \$37.61 marked "solarium," and \$92.55 for "cash advanced."

Cost to Taxpayers

The total cost to taxpayers for Ayres trip to Florida "to investigate a Veterans' Hospital" was \$331.21.

The House Un-American Activities Subcommittee's members are no pikers either, when it comes to high-living at taxpayers' expense. Reporters Oberdorfer and Pincus reported the following:

"One Un-American Activities member spent \$40.00 or more a day for hotel rooms during four investigative trips.

"The Committee used public funds to pay a \$90.00 bill run up in a single evening in a night club.

"The Committee traveled in chauffeur-

driven Cadillac limousines on three different occasions at an average cost to the taxpayers of \$25.00 a day.

"The Committee paid \$2,162.78 for reproduction of newsreel film showing itself in action."

Oberdorfer and Pincus described in detail several of the high-living trips that the Un-American Activities groups made. Four days of hearings in Los Angeles cost the taxpayers \$900.22 in September 1958. There must be a lot of Communists in California because the Committee went back again four months later in February, 1959, for more investigations. This time it cost \$1,187.64 at the ultra-plush Statler Hilton. On each occasion there were only two Congressmen and three staff members.

Harris in Hawaii

Congressmen Oren Harris of Arkansas, the House's counterpart to Senator John McClellan, loves the plush comfort of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel near Honolulu—a luxury hard to find in Arkansas.

Harris was one of America's most "shocked" citizens while he was investigating rigged television shows and payola. Nonetheless, he managed to stop by at the Royal Hawaiian "on the way home from a study of the Inter-

national Geophysical Year activities in Antarctica." Harris and five others ran up a bill for the taxpayers totaling \$851.51 during the "stopover."

One day alone, Harris had a bar bill totaling \$39.20. That is equal to a case of whiskey in most states. He also had a food bill on the same day that amounted to \$120.41. That is equal to two weeks supply of groceries for a family of four.

Beer and Whiskey

The bill for the Harris group stopover contained 40 charges for beer or whiskey, and cost nearly \$200.00.

Upon completion of the copyrighted articles, Congressman Francis Walter of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Un-American Activities group, struck the most devastating blow to the deflated prestige of Congress.

Ridiculous Charge

He got up on the House floor, and accused the Knight newspapers and Oberdorfer and Pincus of playing footsie with the Communists, particularly with reference to his committee.

Said Walter, the Oberdorfer-Pincus series "directly played into Communist hands by smearing the Committee on Un-American Activities."

Hoffa Tells Labor Writers Nation's Press Has Distorted Teamster Facts

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa gave the press a friendly lecture on honest journalism last month, and when he finished members of the press gave him a standing ovation.

The occasion was the annual banquet of the Labor Writers League of North America. The Teamster President accused the nation's press, radio and television of "distorting" news about the Teamsters Union.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves," said Hoffa. "Contrary to published reports that the Teamsters are made up of racketeers and hoodlums, we are an efficiently operated union with 1,677,619 members."

Teamster Joint Councils and Local Unions are going to eventually publish their own newspapers so that they can present the honest facts on the operations of the Teamsters Union, Hoffa predicted. "We already have about 50 of the finest labor publications in America," he added.

"I am not bitter. I know it's just

a game the daily newspapers have to play to sell papers," the Teamsters President declared.

The newspapers to their discredit deserve much of the credit for the passage of the union-busting Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act, he said. "That bill was the result of the mass hysteria generated by the press during the last three years."

Commenting on the monitor mess that hounds the Teamsters Union, Hoffa charged, "If 13 men can go into court and get monitors appointed over 1,600,000 men, at a cost to us of over \$2,500,000, then it's only a step before they can do the same to the greatest corporation in the United States."

Questioned about Michigan Governor Mennen Williams' endorsement of Senator John Kennedy, Hoffa replied: "Since Soapy Williams is tired of running Michigan—into a hole—I would guess that he and Kennedy would like to run the United States—into a hole. These two young millionaires will try anything so long as it does not cost them anything."

Law Would Guard Consumer Interest

Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee with 21 of his Senate colleagues has introduced legislation which would establish a Federal Department of Consumers.

The Kefauver bill would establish a separate department—with equal status to the Department of Labor—which would be responsible for effectively representing the economic interests of the consumer.

Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota announced recently that a Senate Government Operations Subcommittee would hold hearings on the Kefauver bill June 23-24. Humphrey is chairman of the Subcommittee.

Humphrey said that the bill as now drafted would pull together into one agency, with increased power, all or part of the following agencies now having some duties in the field of consumer protection:

The Food and Drug Administration, the Division of Prices and Cost of Living in the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the Home Economics Research Branch and Human Nutrition Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and elements of the National Bureau of Standards.

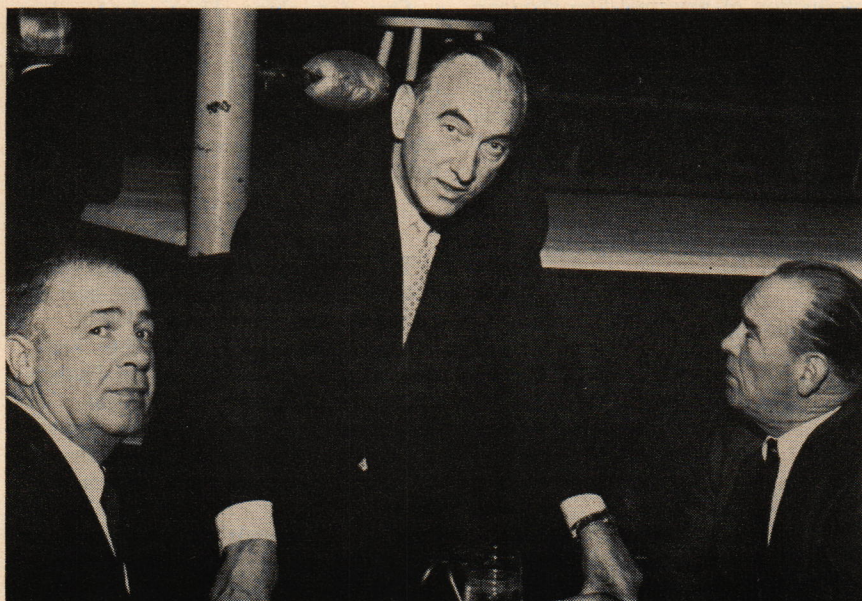
The functions of the proposed new Department of Consumers, said Humphrey, would include:

1. Presenting the viewpoint of consumers in the formulation of policies of the Federal Government.
2. Representing the economic interests of consumers in proceedings before courts and regulatory agencies of the United States.
3. Conducting an annual National Consumers Conference.
4. Receiving and evaluating consumer complaints.
5. Conducting economic studies and investigations relating to productive capacity, methods of distribution, price levels, quality and suitability of goods affecting consumers.

Humphrey charged, "Government agencies continue to represent producers, rather than consumers. Seldom do we have the government stepping in to protect the consumer interest."

"Indeed," he pointed out, "the regulatory agencies themselves, which were originally set up by Congress to protect the public interest, have tended to become only referees between producers."

Boxing Show Aids Charity



Annual boxing charity show sponsored by Joint Council 13 in St. Louis, took in more than \$85,000 this year which was distributed to 10 institutions in the St. Louis area. Above at center is Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, who arranged and headed up the annual event. Gibbons called the affair "very successful."



Teamster officers and Anheuser-Busch representative meet in Tampa for signing of new contract calling for impressive wage gains. From left are Joseph Morgan, International Organizer; Ray Tully, president of Local 388; Ray

Schoessling, Conference Secretary; Owen Rush, Anheuser-Busch labor relations; and Joseph Tripp, secretary of Local 388. Wage increases are \$26.60 per week above AFL-CIO Brewery unions.

At New Brewery

Record Gains Won in Tampa

Another Teamster break-through in the field of contract negotiations was seen last month in Tampa, Florida when Local 388, with the help and direction of the IBT's National Conference of Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, concluded a labor agreement with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company.

The new contract, considered by union spokesmen as containing the highest wage increases ever won by a union in this area, calls for a 39-cents per hour boost now and an additional 15-cents per hour in November.

Under the new agreement bottlers will receive \$104 per week, brewers \$108 per week, and maintenance personnel will receive \$130 per week.

In addition to wage increases, the workers chalked up another paid-holiday, two-weeks vacation pay after two years and a greatly improved health and welfare program.

The contract is retroactive to December 31, providing back pay of \$350 to \$500 for brewery employees.

Members of Local 388 ratified the settlement by a vote of 119 to 46.

Reporting on the negotiating period which led to the impressive settlement, Ray Schoessling, secretary-treasurer of the National Conference, said that the new contract "climaxes an all-out battle between the Teamsters' Union and the AFL-CIO Brewery Workers International."

Schoessling said that despite the efforts of top AFL-CIO organizers sent into the fray to discredit the Teamsters, "they were unable to explain away their sub-standard brewery wages and conditions of employment. The Teamsters won the fight on economic issues. Today, the wage rates of the Teamsters are \$26.60 per week above the AFL-CIO scale."

He paid high tribute to President Hoffa whose assistance he said "is impossible to properly evaluate. He recalled that during the early days of the organizing drive, the General President came to Tampa on five separate occasions, working from

early morning until late at night in behalf of the welfare of the brewery workers.

"President Hoffa's personal contact with the plant workers and the many appearances he made in support of the drive served as the basic groundwork which led to our total victory in Tampa," Schoessling declared.

Raymond Tully, president of Local 388, and Schoessling also expressed their deep appreciation to the four-area Conferences for what they described as "unselfish and dedicated aid and assistance during both the organizing drive and the recent negotiations.

Among the many Teamster leaders who participated in the campaign were National Conference Director Ahern, Frank Seban, Executive Assistant; Robert Lewis, Vice Director; John Hoh, Vice Director; Ben Merker, Local 102; Joe Morgan, International Representative, and many other Conference, Joint Council and local union officials.

BOOMING SEAWAY

Port of Detroit

Is Thriving Example

Of How Waterway Benefits

Teamster Members



GREAT LAKES ports, bulging with overseas shipping volume since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway last year, are heading for a second successive record-breaking year.

The record tonnage is proving the biggest boon to midwestern trucking and warehousing operations in many years.

In the Port of Detroit, for example, where 90% of the traffic is hauled by truck, cargo volume is expected to surpass last year's record by as much as 25 per cent. In 1959, first year of the Seaway's operation, total export-import cargo moving through the port reached an estimated 264,000 tons,

more than three times the 87,661 tons handled there during 1958, even though the season was shorter by two full weeks.

Not only does this mean more jobs for drivers and warehousemen in cities like Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, and Toronto. It also means increased activity for port workers who belong to the Teamsters in such cities as Detroit, Port Huron and Saginaw-Bay City on Lake Michigan.

Local 229's Marine Division in Detroit has grown to more than 200 members in little more than three years. There the IBT members handle all general stevedoring work (*see pic-*

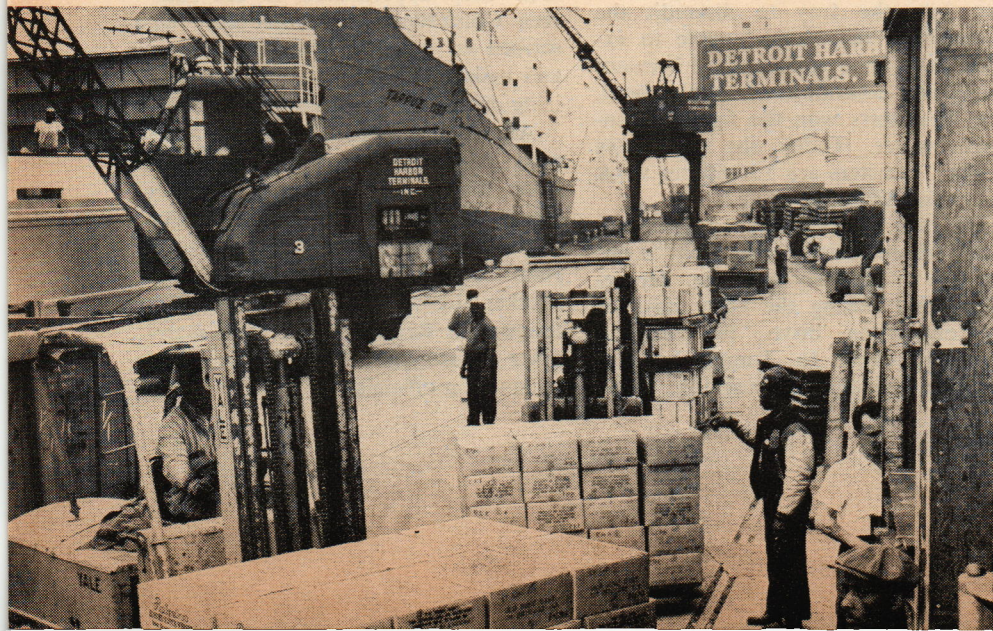
tures), moving cargo from ship to truck.

These dock workers voted to join the Teamsters several years ago. Teamsters Local 337 represented the dry and cold storage warehouse employees in the Port of Detroit and with the expansion of port facilities and work force, the longshoremen voted IBT affiliation.

The striking growth of Great Lakes shipping since the opening of the Seaway is shown by statistical comparisons in the Port of Detroit. In April, 1959, just as the Seaway opened, only three overseas vessels docked at Detroit Harbor Terminals, the leading general cargo facility. In April of this year, 19 overseas vessels made stops, and the 5,421-ton inbound-outbound overseas cargo movement was 10 times greater.

Between April 23 of this year, when the first vessel arrived in the Port of Detroit, and the end of May, a total of 147 ocean-going ships had made calls at Detroit, compared to 97 at the same time last year.

Busy Detroit dock results from new "Booming Seaway."





AT LEFT truck, ship and rails play equal transport parts at Detroit's Teamster-manned port.

BELOW are busy Teamster longshoremen who help load and unload hundreds of deep water ships.

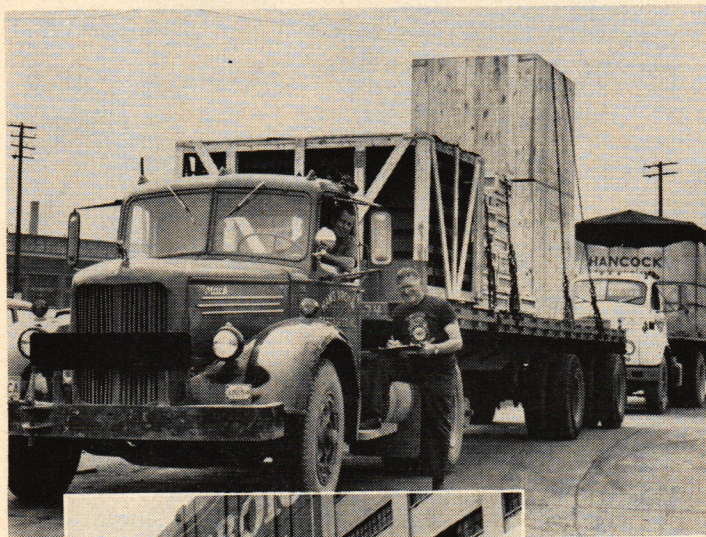


One facility, Detroit Marine Terminals, reports 72,797 tons of overseas, Canadian and domestic commerce so far, compared with 66,439 tons for the same period last year. The firm expects this year to double the 274,041 tons (164,009 tons domestic and 110,031 tons foreign, including Canadian) it handled last year.

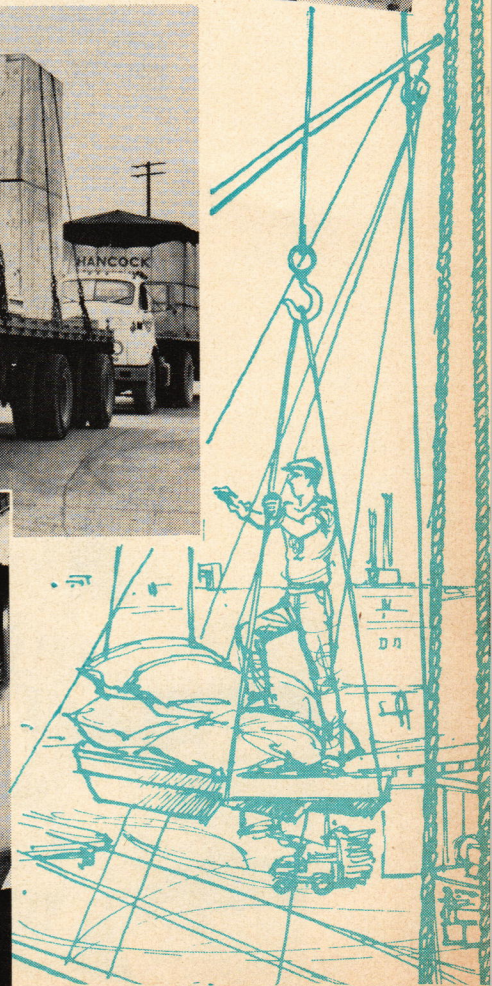
Opening of the Seaway has also caused a number of "firsts" in the Port of Detroit. The first Japanese ship ever to be seen in Detroit arrived there on June 1. The steamer, Mune-shima Maru, was inaugurating monthly service. Last year, the steamer's owners—the Iino Line—brought the ship inland via the Seaway as far as Toronto. This year they are extending the service as far as Sarnia, Ontario, with calls at Cleveland as well as Detroit.

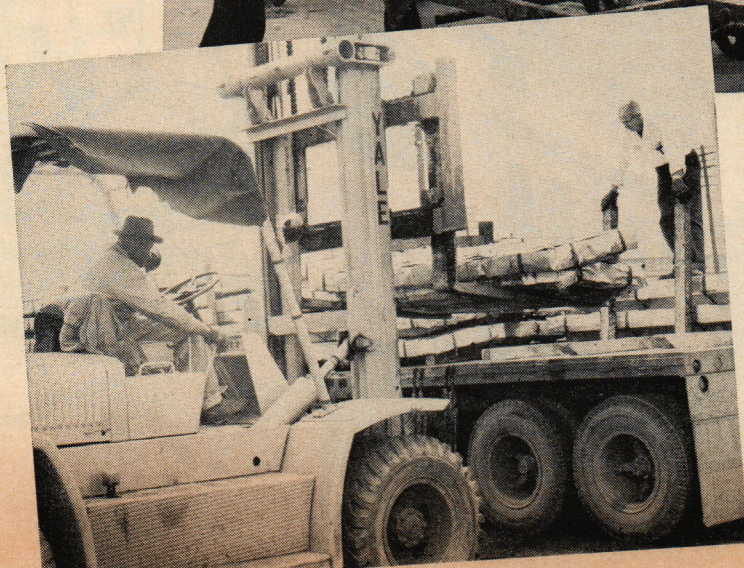
Another newcomer to Detroit has been the Hellenic Lines, which for many years had service from New York and other seaboard ports. Two sailings will be provided monthly from Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River ports to the Mediterranean and sailings every two weeks to the Red Sea, Persian and Indian ports.

Third and fourth new lines are the Yugoslav, touching at the ports of



Trucks and trains are operated by Teamsters at huge Detroit Harbor.





Genoa, Naples, Trieste and Rijeka, and the Nedlloyd, with regular calls at Persian Gulf and Far East ports.

After two experimental sailings last year, regular service with the Asian countries of Pakistan, India, Thailand, Malaya, Viet Nam, and Indonesia has been established by the Greek-owned Mid-East Great Lakes Service.

With the addition of these four new lines, there are now 37 lines providing regularly scheduled service between the Port of Detroit and 101 overseas ports in 48 foreign countries.

Another indication of a big overseas shipping season is the statement by the Navy's Military Sea Transportation Service that defense cargo moving through the Seaway from the Great Lakes will increase from 90,000 measurement tons in 1959 to 150,000 tons this year. Last year, 55 per cent

Teamster Heads Port Commission

The Detroit-Wayne County Port Commission is headed by Robert Holmes, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 337 in Detroit. Last month he won a new three-year term when he was renominated without oppo-



sition at a meeting of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors.

Holmes has been chairman of the Port Commission since

July 1, 1959,

and a member of the Commission since September, 1956.

Also vice-president of Teamsters Joint Council 43 in Detroit, Holmes has been active in numerous civic affairs. He is a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Detroit House of Correction. He also serves as a labor member of the President's National Highway Safety Committee, and on the National Highway Users Committee. He is also a member of the executive committee of the United Foundation in Detroit, the World Trade Club, and the United Negro College Fund.

TOP: Teamster dock workers talk to Local 299 agents.

CENTER: IBT members steadying unloading pallet.

AT BOTTOM Local 299 members unload truck at dock.

of all defense cargo out of the Great Lakes was routed through the Port of Detroit.

A number of new ships, fresh from the ways of European shipbuilding yards, are making their appearance at Detroit. Others, among them pre-Seaway "canallers," have been "jumboized" since 1959 by the insertion of whole new mid-sections, thereby increasing the cargo capacity of each up to 800 tons.

An increase in the number of chartered vessels, known to the trade as "tramps," is also expected. This is in keeping with a growing trend of world tramp ship employment, for the movement particularly of grain, ore, sugar and lumber cargoes.

Among the important "tramps" to call at Detroit this year was the Har-tismere, owned by the Orient Mid-East Lines, which docked at Detroit Harbor Terminals on May 30. Chartered by a group of rubber companies which in past years have used East Coast ports exclusively, the vessel brought the first direct waterborne shipment of crude rubber ever to come into the Great Lakes from the Far East. Detroit's share of the 3,300-ton shipment from Singapore was 500 tons for the U. S. Rubber Co.

Improvement in harbor and dock facilities in anticipation of the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway has been an important factor in the growth of Detroit and other Seaway-Great Lakes ports. For example, in Detroit a multi-million dollar expansion program was rushed at two major general cargo terminals during the past winter, including new docks, transit sheds, modern cargo-handling equipment and a larger, more experienced work force.

This results in shorter vessel turn-around time with substantial steamship cost savings.

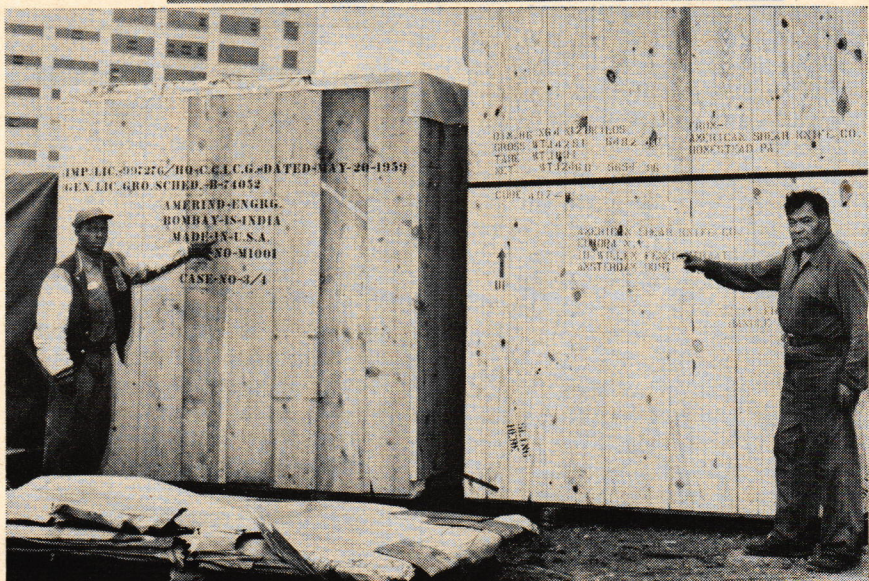
These factors are also expected to produce a substantial increase in domestic commerce in the Great Lakes. Last year's inbound-outbound commerce reached an estimated total of 23,089,538 tons, a gain of 2,884,904 tons over the 1958 movement, notwithstanding the steel strike which seriously affected the total.

Lake carriers see definite signs that this season will show an even greater gain.

TOP: Teamsters check olives from Italy.

CENTER: Checker checks drivers and truck into dock.

BOTTOM: Workers point to cargo from round-the-world.



Local 831 Opposes 'Blue Cross' Increase



John J. DeLury, president of Local 831 in New York, is shown here being interviewed by WRCA-TV concerning organized labor's opposition to Blue Cross increase. Teamsters called upon Governor Rockefeller to replace Blue Cross with State plan, telling Governor that some 50,000 sanitation workers could not afford jump.

Liquidation of Blue Cross and its replacement by a comprehensive Statewide hospital insurance program jointly financed by private and governmental premium payments, was urged before the New York State Superintendent of Insurance by John J. DeLury, president of the 10,000-member Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, Local 831, I. B. of T., at a public hearing in the 14 Vesey Street, Manhattan, offices of the New York County Lawyers' Association, last month.

The Superintendent should recognize that "we have reached the point of no return with Blue Cross as presently constituted," DeLury said. "He can and should put Blue Cross into receivership, preparatory to its orderly liquidation and replacement by a comprehensive State-wide hospital insurance program, financed by joint government and private premium payments. He can and should recommend to the Governor that there be an orderly transition which should take no more than two years. During this two-year period," DeLury said, "State and City budgetary officials should make an audit of existing hospital facilities, their methods of functioning, and their present budgets."

Having opposed previous applications of the Associated Hospital Service for rate increases, DeLury also opposed the current Blue Cross appli-

cation for a third boost of 37.3 percent. He urged that the committee of public officials "should regulate what payments the hospitals are actually entitled to during the period of transition and liquidation.

"In the meantime," DeLury said, "the Governor should create a legislative commission empowered to draft appropriate legislation for submission to the State Legislature. We envisage that such a system should be embodied in a constitutional amendment and placed before the electorate at the earliest possible opportunity."

Buttons Wanted

Bill Devine, a member of Local 25 in Boston, Mass. has made a hobby out of collecting local union buttons from all parts of the country. Some of his collection dates back to 1930.

Bill, who is employed as a yardman in Boston, asked the International Teamster this month for help. He needs more buttons from Teamster offices that may have a supply on hand.

All buttons should be sent to Bill Devine, 24 Mt. Vernon Street, Charlestown 29, Mass.

Saffo to Coordinate Brink's Campaign

St. Louis Teamster official Pete Saffo will undertake to coordinate all activities related to Teamster contracts with Brink's Inc., the nation's largest transporter of money.

Teamster President James R. Hoffa, in announcing the appointment, said that Saffo's responsibility will be to synchronize local union efforts to match the centralized operations of the Brink's Company, and to stimulate organizing activity in the armored car field, especially with Brink's competitors.

Brink's is among the world's largest operation in the transportation of money. It operates over 50 percent of the armored cars in the country. The company has offices in 112 cities in the United States and Canada, employing some 5,000 people.

Saffo, who is secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 610, pointed out that Teamsters have contracts with



Pete Saffo

Brink's in 36 cities throughout the country—18 in the Central Conference, 17 in the Eastern Conference, and one in the Western Conference.

"A survey of these collective bargaining agreements reveal a wide variety of differentials in hourly rates as well as other economic conditions," said Saffo.

Saffo predicted that with the assistance of the Teamster area Conferences, Joint Councils and local unions, the Brink's organizing and contract uniformity program would be successful.

Joint IBT-ILWU Effort

Biggest Gain for 25,000 Workers

Twenty-one cents per hour the highest hourly wage increase in the history of the Warehouse Industry of Northern California was won last month by a historic united front Teamster-ILWU negotiating team for 25,000 warehousemen.

Agreement followed protracted and often tough bargaining after the Teamster and ILWU members had given strike sanction to their Joint Committee.

More than 3,000 Teamsters and ILWU Warehousemen and women gathered in the Longshoremen's Memorial Auditorium to hear from the negotiators the terms of the employers offer. Warehouse Director Joe Dillon chaired the meeting with Co-Chairman ILWU Secretary Lou Goldblatt announcing the terms.

A telephone message of congratulation and solidarity from Teamster General President James R. Hoffa was broadcast to the meeting.

He complimented the Committee and said that the joint Teamster-ILWU endeavor, which in this case had been so effective, was just the beginning of fruitful cooperation between the two unions.

"The ILWU members have been called Communists. Teamsters have been called gangsters. But I'd rather belong to either union than to one of those so called clean unions headed by tired old men who have never been on a picket line in their lives," Hoffa said.

A similar pledge of future cooperation and solidarity was made by International Longshore President Harry Bridges. He was introduced by Joseph Dillon, Director, Teamsters Western Warehouse and Produce Council and Co-Chairman of the Committee.

Cooperation Hailed

Bridges hailed the negotiators and Teamster-ILWU cooperation.

"We have set up here a pretty unbeatable combination. Maybe what we've done tonight will bring another Congressional investigation for there will be efforts to handcuff us and keep us apart.

"I'm proud to know Hoffa and to work with him and we are going to



Teamsters, Longshoremen accept new pact.

Ratified

As of June 16, the Joint Committee announced that members in the Teamster and ILWU locals had ratified the terms by a ninety-five per cent majority. They had also approved the five point Policy Program of the Joint Committee.

pool our efforts to get a better deal out of life for our members," he said.

Teamster Vice President Joseph J. Diviny offered his congratulations to the negotiating committee and said the next task facing them was to secure joint expiration dates on contracts to prevent employers from playing one union against another.

Teamster Vice President George Mock referred to the Teamster-ILWU accord as a precedent from which many further gains would flow.

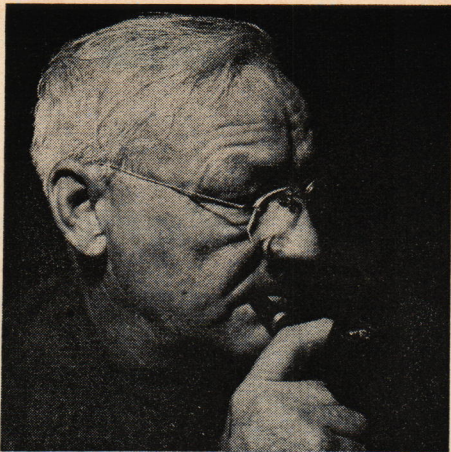
"And in Southern California," he said, "the employers will find the same Teamster-ILWU unity as they have found here."

The negotiating team, whose efforts won all-round approval from the meeting were:

Co-Chairmen, Western Conference Warehouse Director Joseph Dillon and Lou Goldblatt, Secretary-Treasurer, ILWU; Ted White, Secretary, Warehouse Local 860; Chili Duarte, President, ILWU Local 6; Erle Carter, Secretary-Treasurer, Contra Costa Local 315; Paul Heide, Business Representative, ILWU Local 6; Dom Gallo, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 12; Joe Lynch, Business Representative, ILWU Local 6; Fred Hoffman, Secretary-Treasurer, San Jose Local 287; Tom Connor, Secretary-Treasurer, Oakland Local 853; Joe Muzio, Business Representative, ILWU Local 6; Frank Thompson, President, Sacramento ILWU Local; Lowell Goodyear, President, Local 624; Vic Riola, Business Representative, Redwood City Local 655; Frank Farro, President, Oakland Local 853; Al Ballati, Stockton ILWU Local; Bill Burke, Business Representative, ILWU Local 6; Al Madeira, Business Representative, Oakland Local 70.

Negotiating Team

Dillon, Goldblatt, White and Duarte formed the four-man negotiating team that met with employer representatives. They reported to the full committee after every session and in this full committee the course of action was decided upon.



The Forand Bill, named for its author, Rep. Aime Forand (D., R.I.), will not be enacted by this 86th Congress. Yet it has skyrocketed during the last six months to become one of the major political issues of the 1960 Presidential and Congressional races. IBT Legislative Director Sidney Zagri last month interviewed Congressman Forand for television. Here are the reasons why the issue will not die:

Question: The Forand Bill is probably the most controversial piece of legislation to emerge in the Congress in the past 25 years. At this very moment it is being debated in the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, of which Congressman Forand is a member. Could you tell us briefly what your bill does?

Congressman Forand: Yes, briefly stated my bill provides for insurance against the cost of hospitalization, nursing-home care, and surgical services. It provides up to 60 days of hospitalization and an additional 60 days of nursing-home care or a combination of 120 days; and for the surgical expenses for people over 65—people who are eligible for Social Security benefits under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Section of the Bill. The bill also provides for an increase in the Social Security tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% on the worker, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% on the employer, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1% on the employee. It is estimated that the cost of this bill would run approximately 1 billion dollars and that the tax itself would run about the same amount, and one would balance the other out.

Question: Now you speak of surgical and medical care, and hospital care. Is this to be without any cost to the recipient whatsoever?

Congressman Forand: That is right, because the recipient would have to be someone who is eligible for Social Security benefits—someone who had paid Social Security taxes at one time or the dependent of someone who had paid taxes at one time.

Question: But the Administration maintains that your bill will set up some form of state socialism. "Socialized medicine" they call it.

Congressman Forand: You know that old term "socialized medicine" is just a scare phrase. They have been using it for years, particularly the medical association. And the Administration has picked it up because they are opposed to this. You know this Administration is for big business, not for the little people who need help. I think the record will prove that.

Question: Is big business opposed to your bill?

Forand Answers Questions

Health Care for Aged

Congressman Forand: Yes. The Chambers of Commerce are opposed to it. The National Association of Manufacturers is opposed to it. In fact, most of this big business group as well as the insurance industries are opposing my bill.

Question: Is this relief, or is this a matter of right under your bill? This is a very important point.

Congressman Forand: It is a matter of right in the true sense, but it brings relief to the afflicted. Maybe I misuse the term, and I am glad that you brought that out. If we are going to give health care to the aged, it has got to be done under the Social Security system where the people who are now employed will contribute to it; otherwise, it is going to have to come out of the general funds of the Treasury and that is where the funds would have to come from if the Administration Bill is passed.

Question: Now Senator Goldwater has said that the Administration Bill is socialized medicine. He calls it "Dime Store New Dealism." He takes the stand that the Administration Bill concedes in principle the thing that you are seeking, by having the Federal government subsidize medical care in this country. Is that accurate. Or do you agree with Senator Goldwater?

Congressman Forand: Well, I think, of course, that Senator Goldwater goes a little too far. The truth of the matter is that the Administration Bill would provide for the expenditure of money out of the general funds of the Treasury. They say their bill is not compulsory, and mine is. I say their bill is compulsory. It will be up to the individual as to whether or not he would want to enroll in their program—that part is voluntary—but by his very action, he automatically says to you and to me and to everybody else, "You as a taxpayer are going to pay." There is your compulsion.

In my bill, I say, Yes, it is compulsory because everybody that is under the Social Security system is there under compulsion, but everybody has accepted that now, and nobody would dare even suggest the abolition of the system. Everybody likes it, especially the younger families.

Question: What would the Administration Bill cost the states?

Congressman Forand: It would cost the states about $\frac{1}{2}$ of what the total program would cost, and that has been estimated at \$1,200,000,000, which would mean \$600,000,000 for the states to put up. And many states claim that they just don't have the money to do it with.

Question: In the state of Missouri, for example, it has been unable to participate even in the distribution of surplus foods—they can't pay for that type of administration. How could they pay for this type of a program?

Congressman Forand: Well, they are all coming to Washington for additional help, so I don't know how we are going to get them to move on this. That is why this administration program is a mirage that has been placed before the people to fool them. They had to come up with something to offset the Forand Bill because the Forand Bill was just going too fast for them.

A Problem That Demands Solution

Question: Does the Administration Bill permit the insurance companies to participate in this \$1,200,000,000?

Congressman Forand: Oh, definitely.

Question: Is that one of the reasons they are opposing your bill?

Congressman Forand: Oh, I guess so. But I understand they are not even satisfied with the proposal of the Administration. Yet I can see in the Administration's proposal a bonanza for the insurance companies and goose eggs for the people.

Question: What is the magnitude of this problem? It seems that your bill, the Forand Bill, has sky-rocketed into a major political issue of the 1960 campaign, certainly the major domestic issue. How do you explain this?

Congressman Forand: Well, in the first place, medical aid to the aged is an old, old subject. I remember back in 1922, when I first was elected to the state legislature, I then pressed for old age pensions. Ever since then, the subject has been studied, it has been talked about and discussed, but no action was taken until I put in my bill and started to press for it. I had to do a lot of fussing and finally I got some action. The minute I started to get action by having them consider the public hearings, the American Medical Association became greatly disturbed; they started their propaganda mill working and, believe it or not, I thanked them publicly on several occasions because they publicized my bill better than I could have done. And as a result of all that publicity, everybody has become interested. The people in favor of the bill, the people who were against it, all started to work. And, as a result, the people of America have come to the realization that there is a grave problem here, if the problem can possibly be taken care of. That is why it mushroomed that way.

Question: Do you feel that the aged people can take care of this by just paying premiums? Have they been able to get that kind of reserve so that in their old age they can pay for medical care?

Congressman Forand: Well, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and again I rely on government figures, gave his report to the Ways and Means Committee in April, 1959, which figures show that 60% of people aged 65 or over have a thousand dollars or less income a year. Now this cannot provide properly for food, shelter and clothing—how can they take care of these great medical expenses, especially the way medical expenses have been rising over the years?

Question: If it's true that your bill would cover 15 million or more now, and in 1970 it would be more like 19 million, would this bring the cost of your program to astronomical proportions?

Congressman Forand: That is possible, and there is always a way to meet it. If necessary, the tax would have to be increased to meet these needs. And, the people would be much better off to pay an increase in Social Security tax than have to face the music of meeting these bills.

Congressman Forand: As it is now, it looks doubtful

if anything concerning this particular phase of medical care will come out of the Ways and Means Committee.

We are hopeful, however, that even though we may not bring out of the Ways and Means Committee a bill that would deal with this problem of health care of the aged by making amendments to the Social Security Act, I have definite promises from several Senators that either my bill or something quite similar to it will be put on as an amendment. I believe there is a better chance that way than there is now just simply depending on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Question: With the broad support you have for your bill from organized labor, from people like Gov. Rockefeller, from your large newspapers, like the New York Times, how do you explain this reluctance on the part of the Ways and Means Committee to explain the fundamental principles of your bill?

Congressman Forand: In the first place, the administration is opposed to it. That means Republicans are opposed to it.

Question: But there are a majority of Democrats on your committee?

Congressman Forand: Yes, but we have some Southern Democrats. 'Nuf said.

Question: Then there is the possibility that this entire issue could die?

Congressman Forand: That's right. I am doing everything I can. But I have got to have more help from the outside.

Question: From where is the pressure coming specifically on the Ways and Means Committee? From the American Medical Association?

Congressman Forand: It's hard to tell right now. I think the real pressure is from the Administration. The Administration has said to the Republicans, "We don't want the Forand Bill."

Question: Is the American Medical Association opposed to your bill?

Congressman Forand: Oh, definitely.

Question: Do they represent the medical profession in this country?

Congressman Forand: Unfortunately, they don't.

Question: What medical groups are for your bill?

Congressman Forand: There are several of them. I have forgotten their names. Many of them are members of the AMA. I have letters from many individual doctors. I had a stack of individual letters about a foot high, saying they are members of the AMA but AMA is not speaking for them.

Question: Would this take away any of the existing rights of individual doctors?

Congressman Forand: Not at all. No more than under the Blue Shield or Blue Cross system and, after all, the Blue Shield is a doctors' organization.

Question: Can they decide if they will participate or not?

Congressman Forand: Very definitely.

"Right-to-Work Laws and the Common Good"

by the Rev. Jerome L. Toner, O.S.B., Ph.D.
President, Catholic Economic Association



The following address was given by the Rev. Jerome L. Toner, O.S.B., Ph.D., President of the Catholic Economic Association, as his presidential address before a recent Convention of the organization.

Father Toner, who is the Dean of Industrial Relations at St. Martin's College in Olympia, Washington, presents a persuasive indictment of so-called "Right-to-Work" laws and the philosophy upon which they are based.

Part one of the speech was presented in the June issue. This is the second and concluding installment.

Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States could not and would not find any economic, juridical or moral reason for outlawing the union shop contract. Is it not, therefore, immoral, under the theory of the supremacy of the federal law to that of state law, to permit states to outlaw the union shop contract in interstate commerce?

Commutative Justice

The RTW laws aid, abet, comfort, encourage and legalize the inequitable, unjust and immoral activities of the "free rider." He is the employee who either obtains or retains employment under the terms of the collective bargaining agreement or contract without paying his fair share of the costs of that collective bargaining agent whom he inescapably has hired the moment he obtained or retained his employment contract.

The hiring of the union is a *quid pro quo* commutative justice contractual relationship between the employee and the union legally representing all of the employees. The contract may be written, verbal or implied. Hiring the union is one of the expressed or implied terms of the employment contract. It does no good for the free riding employee to say that he does not want the union to represent him. He can no more escape

the burdens of his collective bargaining agent than he can escape the benefits and protection. His individual preferences, "advantages or favors," said the Supreme Court in the J. I. Case decision, "will generally in practice go in as contribution of the collective result."

In evaluating this commutative justice obligation of every employee under the collective bargaining contract to contribute his fair share to the union it should be recalled that "The purpose of the (Wagner) Act," said the Circuit Court of Appeals, "was not to guarantee to employees the right to do as they pleased but to guarantee them the right of collective bargaining for the purposes of preserving industrial peace." The Supreme Court has pointed out that the legally certified union "... has the duty to protect equally the interests of the members of the craft, as the Constitution imposes upon the legislature the duty, to give equal protection to the interests of those for whom it legislates."

It must be remembered that the legal representative of the employees—the union—is, in a sense, the government for the employees. The Circuit Court of Appeals positively declared that "Congress has seen fit to clothe the bargaining representative with powers comparable to those pos-

sessed by a legislative body to *create and restrict* the rights of those whom it represents."

Congress and the Supreme Court certainly recognized this commutative justice duty and obligation of all employees under the collective bargaining contract when they authorized employers and unions to make union security contracts to legally compel all employees to fulfill this commutative justice obligation. The Supreme Court said that "... the legislative history (of the T-H Act) clearly indicates that Congress intended to prevent utilization of union security agreements for any purpose other than to compel payment of union dues and fees. Thus Congress recognized the *validity* of unions' concern about 'free riders,' employees who receive the benefits of union representation but were unwilling to contribute their share of financial support to such union, and gave unions the power to contract to meet that problem while withholding from unions the power to cause the discharge of employees for any other reason." Therefore, the RTW laws, which prevent unions from exercising their legal and commutative justice claim against "free riders," are unjust and immoral.

Social Justice

The RTW laws are contrary to

social justice because they legalize acts that are contrary to the command of social justice. Social justice "demands from each individual all that is necessary for the common good." Membership in the union representing all the employees is an act or a condition necessary for the common good.

In collective bargaining of American industrial democracy it is the union that makes many of the decisions which may and do affect all the employees, management, stockholders and the common good. Membership in the union is legal registration for industrial democracy. Without membership in the union there is no right to vote. Voting in industrial democracy is, in many instances, a far more serious duty and obligation than voting in political democracy. And yet, it is generally held in political democracy that "The obligation of voting *in se* (generally) is *sub grave* (grave obligation), altho taken individually for ordinary elections the obligation is *sub levi* (light and not grave)."

The RTW laws, like divorce laws, legalize the unjust and immoral acts of men—"free riders"—while natural law, moral order and the common good demand and command that "free riders" support and join the union that represents them. It is more than illogical to say that the RTW laws can be held to be just and moral because they do not hinder or prevent employees from supporting and joining the union. It would be just as logical to say that divorce laws can be held to be just and moral because they do not hinder or prevent married persons from fulfilling their marriage obligations and keeping their contracts.

Secondary "Specific Objects"

The chief and primary specific object of the RTW laws—the outlawing of the union security contracts—is contrary to the economic juridical and moral principles generally accepted and respected in the United States. Therefore, they cannot be an ordinance or rule of reason made for the common good. An analysis of the other variable "specific objects" of the 19 State RTW laws would only bring further condemnation on the RTW laws.

These objects, among other things, (1) outlaw agency shops, (2) permit the absolute right of individual bargaining, and (3) refusal of courts to protect union employees from employer discrimination. None of these "specific objects" have been surren-

dered to the States by section 14 (b) of the T-H law. All of these "specific objects" are contrary to the letter and spirit of the T-H law.

Effects of RTW Laws

The effects of the RTW laws are of secondary importance in evaluating these laws. Some of the effects are clear and inevitable, others are vague and dubious. Meyers, in his study on the effects of the Texas RTW law on unions, was never more correct than when he said "It is virtually impossible to measure the precise effect of (RTW) laws on union organization for no one can know what would have happened in another statutory environment."

Free Riders

The first, clear and inevitable effect or result of the RTW laws is that they legalize what the Supreme Court called "free riders," "employees who receive the benefits of union representation but are unwilling to contribute their share of financial support to the union." As we have seen above, there is no justification for the free rider.

Disfranchised Deserters of Democracy

The RTW laws also legalize and protect the disfranchised deserters of democracy. Every employee working under a collective bargaining contract knows that the only effective democratic way for him to protect and preserve his own rights, as well as those

of other employees, stockholders, management and the common good, is to become a member of the union and vote in its meetings on the important and vital issues therein decided. If he does not join he cannot vote. If he does not vote, he is a deserter of real democracy.

Increases Dishonesty and Defiance of Law

It is a common public secret that, in those areas of industrial democracy where the closed shop was the common practice and mutually acceptable, if not a necessary condition for employment and efficient operation, the T-H law has had little or no effect in eliminating the closed shop practice. It may have changed the wording or terms of the collective bargaining contract but the closed shop still lives on.

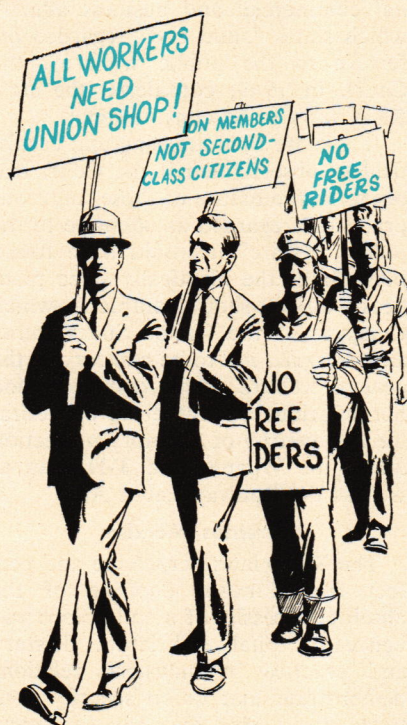
Meyers, in his penetrating and scholarly report—"Right to Work (Laws) in Practice"—frankly and objectively said, just as if he was reporting the temperature of the day, that "In the traditional areas of the closed shop, particularly the construction industry, the old practices remain in force and violate not simply the state but the federal legislation as well."

And this patent dishonesty and defiance of law goes on in our own United States with complete approval and collusive cooperation of "respectable" business men and "racketeering" labor leaders. One of these "respectable" business men testified that "This (RTW) law is making liars out of some of the most respected citizens of Virginia." This respected citizen never even dreamed of also calling those business men "law-breakers."

Constitutionality of Union-Security Contracts

It was not long, however, before Congress and the Court did take a look at the nature of those "injurious practices" regarded by some states to be "offensive to the public welfare." In 1951, Congress repealed the 1926-1951 RTW law section of the Railway Labor Act and positively authorized the making of union shop agreements which the RTW states found to be injurious and offensive to public welfare.

The Supreme Court looked at the nature of those "injurious practices" considered to be "offensive to the public welfare" by the State of Nebraska in the Hanson case. The



Supreme Court of Nebraska had held that the union-shop agreements, permitted by the Railway Labor Act, violated the First and Fifth Amendments and were, therefore, unconstitutional.

Nebraska's Supreme Court claimed that "the 'right to work,' which the Court has frequently included in the concept of 'liberty' within the Due Process Clause may not be denied by Congress." The United States Supreme Court answered by saying that "One would have to be blind to history to assert that trade unionism did not enhance the right to work. To require, rather than to induce, the beneficiaries of trade unionism to contribute to its costs may not be the wisest course. But Congress might well believe that it would help to insure the right to work in and along the arteries of interstate commerce. No more has been attempted here. The only conditions to union membership authorized by Ch 2, Eleventh of the Railway Labor Act are the payment of 'periodic dues, initiation fees, and assessments.'"

The Supreme Court of the United States, recognizing that "the enactment of the (Railway Labor Act) authorizing union shop agreements is governmental action on which the Constitution operates, though it takes a private agreement to invoke the federal sanction," said: "The choice by the Congress of the union shop as a stabilizing force seems to us to be an allowable one." Therefore, the Court would not find, with Nebraska and the other RTW states, that the union-shop contract, which requires membership in the union as a condition of employment, was an "injurious practice" nor an "industrial condition . . . offensive to the public welfare."

The union-shop contract, authorized by the 1951 amendment of the Railway Labor Act, was therefore unanimously held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court said that "... the requirement for financial support of the collective bargaining agency by all who receive the benefits of its work is within the power of Congress under the Commerce Clause and does not violate either the First or Fifth Amendments."

As is customary, the Court answered only the specific pleadings and arguments presented in the brief of the Appellants—the unions. Union counsel practically rested its case on (1) "... the belief that union membership as a condition of employment is indispensable to the existence of union

organization" and (2) that union security contracts to provide such membership "... are products of the right to freedom of assembly which is specifically guaranteed by the Constitution and may not be abridged."

At no place in the brief did the counsel for the unions argue nor did the Court consider that the RTW laws could possibly deprive stockholders, management, employees and their legal representative—the union—of their collective bargaining property right protected by the due process clause under the Constitution. The Court considered only (1) the absolute right of the employer to set the terms of employment and (2) the absolute right of the union to set the terms of employment. It did not consider the common good collective bargaining rights contained in the J. I. Case decision.

The Court said that it had "rejected the due process philosophy enunciated in the Adair-Coppage line of cases" where the absolute right of the freedom of contract of the employer was sustained. "In doing so," said the Court, "it has returned closer and closer to the earlier constitutional principle that states have power to legislate against what are found to be *injurious practices* in their *internal commercial and business affairs*, so long as their laws do not run afoul of some specific federal constitutional prohibition, or of some valid federal law."

Ignoring completely the nature of the "injurious practices in their *internal commercial and business affairs*" which states found and "regarded offensive to the public welfare", the Court, in 1949, considered the state RTW laws to be constitutional.

It is more than amusing and casuistical to observe that if the Court had observed the nature of those "injurious practices" regarded as offensive to the public welfare" it would have found them to be the identically same practices—union shop contracts—which Congress of the United States found and regarded not to be contrary to the general welfare or the common good nor injurious but rather to be desirable and worthy of statutory protection under the Wagner and T-H laws as well as the Railway Labor Act.

Increases Marxism

The RTW laws perpetuate and perfect the Marxism doctrine of the absolute necessity of a continuous war between capital and labor. History and practice in industrial relations demonstrate that union security contracts are a *sine qua non* for many

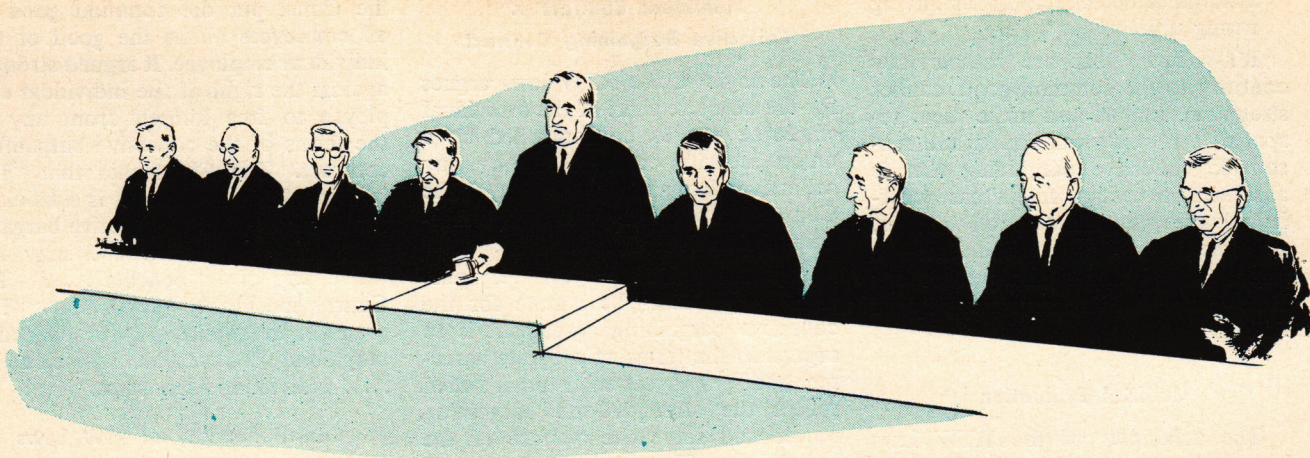
industries, and a psychological necessity for many others, for increasing cooperation and partnership in production that increases profits, advances the welfare of all the workers and promotes the common good. This is not to say that a union security contract necessarily produces these results. It is just an efficient means to an end. Practical and skilled industrial relations executives know this to be a fact, but they are frequently prevented from putting it into practice because they have a pre-Wagnerite Boss.

Weakens Unions

Everyone knows that the RTW laws are not passed in an honest attempt to strengthen unions. Nominally they are passed to increase the freedom of the individual worker or employee who does not want to join or support a union that has the collective bargaining contract where he works. Actually they are made to curb the power of unions. The fairest and frankest statement about the employers' motives for making RTW laws came from James R. Morris of the University of Chicago. It is found in his speech, "Compulsory Union Membership and Public Policy" which was widely and freely distributed by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., a far from liberal or radical association.

Dr. Morris said: "The employer's motive in opposing compulsory union membership is, in essence, that *most employers fear a strong union*. Specifically, employers are concerned with efficiency, and they fear that the closed shop will derogate from this because of union control over the work force. Finally, most employers honestly seem to believe that compulsory union membership is undemocratic. Judging from past performances, however, a few management officials probably would regard this as convenient rhetoric."

Dr. Meyers summarized the effects of the RTW laws on unions in the following manner. In the closed shop area there was little effect for they still have the closed shop in practice. In the union shop area the RTW law changed the "climate" and some marginal campaigns were lost. In grievances the union has been responsive to the tiny vocal minority and less responsible. It has pressed causes that, with union security conditions, it would not have taken up. Bargaining demands have been more unreasonable and more excessive. Destruction of union security has decreased union



Supreme Court unanimously upheld union shop.

responsibility. The denial to all unions the right to negotiate freely for union security is no solution to the problem of undemocratic control of some unions.

Attorney Wells, recognized as one of the most distinguished attorneys in the Southwest, claims that the RTW laws are "being used as a basis for injunctions obtained by employers against peaceful picketing or other concerted activities primarily intended to affect bargaining and union recognition and improved wages, hours and working conditions." He claims that the judge finds the *purpose* of the union action *unlawful* and therefore issues the injunction. He claims that such injunctions have been issued against butchers, clerks, teamsters, moulders, plumbers, pipe fitters, garment workers, carpenters, laborers, sheet metal workers and many others in Texas.

If motives, objects and ends of the RTW laws are to weaken unions, evidence and experience clearly indicate that the RTW laws have been successful. It is impossible to discover the exact degree and extent by which unions have been weakened. Not even time can tell how much they have been weakened because no one will ever know how they would have grown, developed and improved if there had been no RTW laws.

Circumstances

The economic, political, social and industrial conditions are important factors in analysing the passage of the RTW laws. Even an isolated incident like a *bitter strike or the fanatical shooting of a strikebreaker's child* can turn the vote for the RTW law as it did in Indiana. The political stage can be favorably set by the timely TV functioning of a Senate investigating

committee, such as the McClellan Committee.

Fundamentally, the RTW controversy or conflict is just another parade, posture of Philippic in the battle for power between labor and capital management and unions. The individual helpless heroic worker, whose RTW nominally is being defended, is just the pawn or the prize. Dr. Sultan, in his sapient study—*Right-To-Work Laws: A Study in Conflict*—skillfully scrutinizes the scene and the subjects in this battle and says:

In this (RTW) struggle, however, one truth remains apparent: proposals to increase the power of the individual in the labor market are built on the illusory premise that a worker can exert substantial bargaining power as an individual. We must be ever mindful that the alternative to collective bargaining is no bargaining, and any policy leading, consciously or not, to the balkanization of the bargaining process cannot help but increase management power. In other words, power in the labor market cannot be destroyed; it can only be redistributed. The reality of the market place does not inspire the conviction that individualism and freedom always march hand in hand, for, whether we like it or not, power is a determinant of freedom, and in the labor market collective action is a determinant of power."

Conclusion

The RTW laws are clearly contrary to the common good. They are contrary to the common good primarily because the outlawing of their chief "specific object"—union security contracts—is not justified by the principles of economics, jurisprudence, natural law or the moral order. Furthermore,

the outlawing of their secondary "specific objects"—agency shop, exclusive collective bargaining and the protection of union employees—cannot be justified by the principles mentioned above.

The RTW laws are also contrary to the common good because the "effects" of those laws are contrary to:

- (1) commutative justice, because they legalize "free riders";
- (2) social justice, because they legalize the disfranchised deserters of democracy;
- (3) natural law and moral order, because they increase dishonesty of defiance of law;
- (4) the best principles of industrial democracy, because they increase Marxism—the doctrine of a perpetual war between management and unions;
- (5) to the declared public policy of the United States "to encourage the practices and procedures of collective bargaining" which strengthens rather than weakens unions;

The RTW advocate and their sincere and honest supporters would, I believe, be wise and prudent, no matter what if any is their political preference, if they followed President Eisenhower's firm faith in the necessity and beneficial effects of sound and reasonable collective bargaining. He said:

An industrial society dedicated to the largest possible measure of economic freedom *must* keep firm faith in collective bargaining. That process is the *best method* we have for changing and improving labor conditions and thus helping to raise the American standard of living. Healthy collective bargaining requires responsible unions and responsible employers. Irresponsible bargainers cannot get results. *Weak unions* cannot be responsible. That

alone is sufficient reason for having strong unions."

RTW laws, that are categorically contrary to the common good, cannot strengthen unions and make them responsible to carry out sound and reasonable collective bargaining that is absolutely necessary to increase profits, advance the welfare of all workers, promote the common good, increase justice and preserve and perfect our Free Enterprise Democratic way of life.

Judicial Evaluation

The principles of the RTW laws have been considered by the Supreme Court of the United States in three major decisions: (1) J. I. Case, (2) Lincoln Federal and (3) Hanson. In those decisions the Court dealt with (1) the right of the individual contract over the right of the collective bargaining contract; (2) the constitutionality of the RTW laws and (3) the constitutionality of the union shop contracts.

Individual Contract v. Collective Bargaining Contract

The logic of the RTW laws argues for the absolute right of the individual employee not to be controlled by a union security contract nor by any collective bargaining contract. The Court dealt with the "workman's freedom" in the J. I. Case decision.

The Court said that "The very purpose of providing by statute for the collective bargaining agreement is to supersede the terms of separate agreements of employees with terms which reflect the strength and bargaining power and serve the welfare of the group. . . . The workman is free, if he values his own bargaining position more than that of the group, to vote against representation; but the majority rules, and if it collectivizes the employment bargain, individual advantages or favors will generally in practice go in as a contribution to the collective result."

In this conflict between the individual and collective rights of employees

the Court put the common good of all employees above the good of the individual employee. It argued strongly against the right of the individual employee to free himself from any of the terms of the collective bargaining contract. The Court said that "The individual hiring contract is subsidiary to the terms of the (collective bargaining) trade agreement and may not waive any of its benefits . . ." The Court specifically said that "The practice and philosophy of collective bargaining looks with suspicion on . . . individual advantages."

Constitutionality of RTW Laws

In Lincoln Federal case the Supreme Court was asked to rule on the constitutionality of the RTW laws of North Carolina and Nebraska, one a statute and the other a constitutional amendment, which made it unlawful for "employers . . . to enter into contracts or agreements obligating themselves to exclude persons from employment because they are or are not labor union members."

Convention Question Before Appeals Court

(Continued from page 5)

To delay a convention, it asserted, "would defeat the very purpose of the Consent Decree—the assurance of the members' right of self-government. It would unjustifiably prolong the huge drain on the International treasury which the Monitorship has entailed. It would keep the District Court and the Appeals Court embroiled in the internal affairs of the largest trade union in the country, a role which this Appeals Court has said should be abandoned as soon as possible."

The IBT attorneys contended in their brief that "experience of the last year has shown that, if the judicial system is ever to be extricated from the affairs of the International, it will have to be done by order of this Appeals Court, for the court below (Judge Letts' court), far from seeking to bring this massive litigation to an end, has pursued a course of freeze and slowdown which can only unduly prolong it, and has repeatedly acted in apparent disregard of this Appeals Court's repeated mandates."

The petition listed various matters which the union has sought to have decided by the lower court, due to the claim that they stand in the way of a new convention, but upon which the lower court has taken no action:

1) That the Monitors submit a formally-adopted draft of model local union by-laws; or, authorize the union's General Executive Board to promulgate and recommend for adoption by the local unions the draft of model by-laws which had been prepared by attorneys for the local unions and submitted to the Board of Monitors about Dec. 5, 1959;

2) That the Monitors be required to consult with the General Executive Board on such proposals for constitutional amendments as the Monitors may wish to make;

3) That the Monitors be required to dismiss immediately all such complaints in its files as it deems to be either without merit or beyond its jurisdiction under the consent decree; on all complaints not thus disposed of, that it obtain from the union a statement of its position on such complaints and make itself available for immediate and adequate consultations looking toward final disposition of all such complaints.

These three issues, the petition said, "are the only matters which could, on any theory, be said to stand in the way of an early convention."

One other matter—release of locals from trusteeship—is claimed by the

Monitors to be a condition precedent to a new convention. However, the petition before the U. S. Court of Appeals pointed out that the new labor law requires delegates from trusted locals to be elected by secret ballot vote of the membership. "It is clear that there is no reason why difficulties in the termination of trusteeships should be permitted to hold up a convention," it declared.

"Moreover, such difficulties as there are in the termination of trusteeships are of the Monitors' making. The International has long stood ready to release all trusted locals. The Monitors have insisted, however, that the program of restoring trusted locals to autonomy await the conduct of elections in 12 pilot locals under outside supervision.

The petition, comparing costs of the Honest Ballot Association and the American Arbitration Association, pointed out that the cost of the six elections supervised by the H.B.A. is about \$18,000. The A.A.A., which has yet to conduct its first election, has thus far submitted bills totalling \$62,724. The latter amount, if projected to cover all the 45 locals remaining in trusteeship, would entail a cost of more than \$500,000.

WHAT'S NEW?

Light-Weight, Fitted Helmet for Welding

Goggles and some types of respirators can be worn under a new style of helmet, designed with a narrow front for welding protection against infrared and ultra-violet rays, sparks, molten metal and flying particles. Compression-molded of polyester resin and reinforced with glass fiber, the helmet is made in one piece as a seamless shell that is both lightweight and form-fitting.

Added Filter Protection For Heavy-Duty Engines

Two separate elements combined in one housing afford extra filter qualities for heavy-duty gasoline and diesel engines. With this two-stage, dry-type

filter, if one unit is damaged, the other gives needed protection. The "extra fine" type elements are rated from 450 to 1150 cfm with low initial restriction. The first stage element can be removed for cleaning or replacement without disturbing the second stage element. This affords extra protection since the engine's air intake remains sealed off.

Affords Protection Against Vehicle Fires

When a vehicle overturns, a short circuit can ignite the gasoline. But a new device is available that stops battery power to the engine through the generator instantly if the vehicle is tilted beyond its center of gravity. When the unit is properly installed, tilting causes a break in the contact between the battery and both the electrical system and the generator. To restore the contact, the instrument must be reset by hand. A magnetic valve, used with this device, stops the flow of fuel to the engine in case of overturn.

Brass Sleeve Reinforced Solderless Terminals

All tongue types are available in a new line of solderless electrical terminals reinforced by a seamless, heat-toughened, tin-plated brass sleeve that is permanently attached over the regular barrel. Creeping is prevented by the crimped "skirt" of the sleeve that grips the wire insulation. Also featured is an attached nylon insulating sleeve that is color-coded for wire range. No extra insulation is required for these terminals.

Slip-on Covering for Bent Piping, Tubing

Where the use of a rigid material is not practicable, a new slip-on covering is available to insulate bent piping or tubing. This covering consists of a braided asbestos inner tubing of lightweight, fibrous-glass insulation and an outer covering jacket of braided asbestos tubing. The distributor is in Illinois.

A Michigan firm has just announced the marketing of a new device that permits the finding of a "short" in a moment or so, instead of the time-consuming, ordinary methods of "guessing and testing."

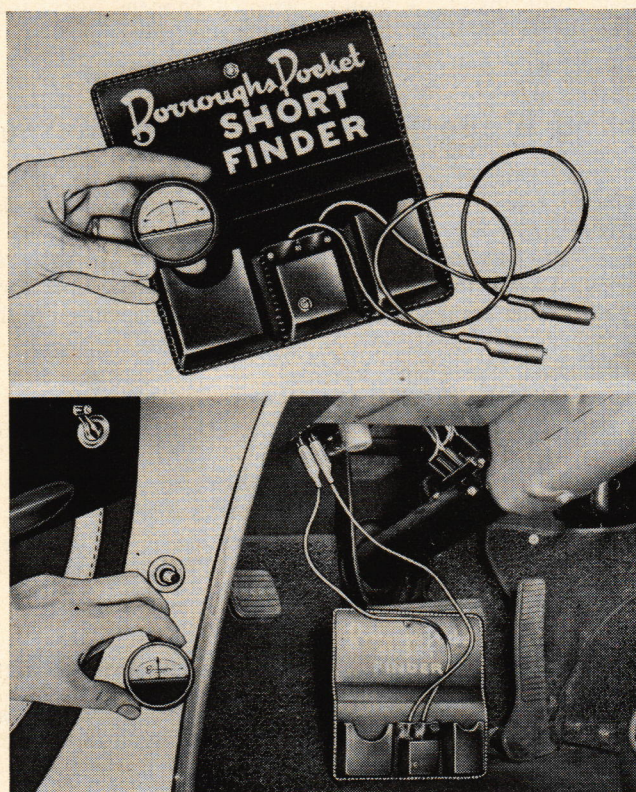
Completely enclosed in a leatherette case, 3½ x 7 inches, and less than 1 inch thick, with a snapper-fastened truly pocket size cover, the unit consists of (a) a small 1½-inch square central member for handling the circuit, from which extend two nineteen inch leads with insulated alligator clips; (b) a 2 x 2¼-inch pocket for holding the leads when not in use; (c) a 2¼ x 2¼-inch pocket for holding (d) a detector in the form of a dial, ¾-inch thick and 2 inches in diameter, which is used to locate the short circuit. This detector is not in any way connected with the rest of the unit.

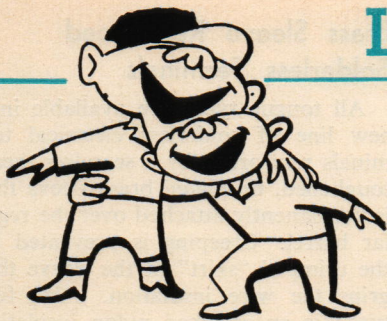
In use the alligator clips are connected across the terminals of the burned out fuse or circuit breaker. The entire electrical system is thus protected against damage, so that all switches in the shorted circuit may then be turned on. The case is extremely light and may hang from the fuse connection or rest on any convenient place.

The dial-like detector, free from any wire connections, is then placed

over the car's wire routing near the fuse. This will deflect the dial's needle, to right or left of center. As the wire routing is followed by the detector, the needle will continue to deflect.

When it ceases to deflect, there is the short. Intervening metal, such as posts, trim or sheet steel will not prevent the dial from locating the exact spot of the short.





LAUGH LOAD

Popular Attraction

Snarled the foreman: "I know you men all wish I were dead so you could stamp on my grave."

The men glared at him for a moment. Then one of them said: "Not me, I hate to stand in line."

Bro. C. G. Long,
Lexington, Ky.

Loving Mother

Judge: "Madam, you are charged with creeping into your husband's room and shooting him with a bow and arrow. Will you now tell the jury your reason for such an act?"

"Of course, your honor. I didn't want to wake the children!"

Stretching It Too Far

The juror was trying to get himself excused from service.

"I owe a man \$25 I borrowed," he told the judge, "and he's leaving town for good today. I want to catch him before he gets to the train and pay him the money."

"You're excused," the judge announced. "I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that."

First Lesson

Doting mother: "And what did mamma's little dear learn at school today?"

Eight-year-old: "I learned two guys not to call me 'mamma's little dear'."

Deep Mourning

A much-married movie star has gone into deep mourning for her latest husband, whom she loved very much. She insists on black olives in her Martini.

Every Convenience

Overheard in a fashionable sports car salon: "This model has a top speed of 155 miles per hour, and she'll stop on a dime."

"What happens then?"

"A small putty knife emerges and scrapes you off the windshield."

Patient Man, But . . .

The Freight Handler for Fleety-Fleet Express was overpaid \$25 on his paycheck. He said not a word about it. A week later the accounting department deducted the overpayment.

Freight Handler: "What's the big idea: My paycheck is short \$25!"

Warehouse Foreman: "You were overpaid \$25 last week. And you didn't say a word about it, incidentally."

Freight Handler: "O.K. I know that! I can overlook one mistake, but when it happens twice, then it's time to say something!"

Up To You

"Would we go up, or down, if the elevator cables broke?" asked a stout lady passenger.

Sick and tired of such stupid questions, the elevator operator answered, "Lady, that depends on the kind of life you've led!"

Right Away, Sir

"Where to, Sir?" asked the chauffeur of his wealthy boss.

"Just drive off the nearest cliff, James. I'm committing suicide!"

Chrome Dome

Two ladies were discussing what they would wear to the country club dance:

"We're supposed to wear something to match our husband's hair," said Mrs. Jones. "So, I'll have to wear black. What will you wear?"

"Goodness!" gasped Mrs. Smith. "I don't think I'll go!"

It's Been Around

Remarked the blonde to her girl friend who was showing off her engagement ring, "I've not only seen it, I've worn it."

Bro. C. G. Long,
Lexington, Ky.

Big Stamps

Gypsy Trucker: "Hey, you guys, get a load of this. I just bought a second-hand tractor from a friend of mine in Detroit and it cost me \$9500."

Truck Driver Friends: "You can't kid us, boy. As tight as you are, you'd never pay \$9500 for a second-hand tractor."

Gypsy Trucker: "Not ordinarily. But he sent it airmail collect."

All Shook Up

"You just can't come in here like this and ask for a raise," the boss said to his newest employee. "You must work yourself up."

"But I did," the employee replied. "Look. I'm trembling all over."

Crazy

Speaking of oddities, there was this sick comedian who didn't feel like working one night—so he called in well.

Fair Warning

She: "Dad sometimes takes things apart to see why they don't go."

He: "Yes?"

She: "Yes, so you'd better go now, Willie, I hear him coming."

Some Hat

A teacher placed her hat in front of the class and told them to write an essay on it.

For several moments nothing was heard but the scratching of pens, then a small voice inquired: "Teacher, are there two 'b's' in shabby?"

What's to Know?

Neighbor: "What's the matter?"

Mrs. Newlywed: "Well, John said he was going out to shoot craps to-night, and I don't know the first thing about cooking them."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine

(From Teamsters' Magazine, July, 1910)

Non-Union Strikers

AN item for Ripley's "Believe It or Not" collection was contained in a story carried in the 1910 Teamster reporting a rash of non-union strikes.

"The strangest phenomenon in American industrial history has occurred during the past few months. There have been more strikes in more trades involving a greater number of persons among non-union workers employed in so-called open shops than among union artisans," the Teamster reported.

The workers involved were employed principally in textiles, iron and steel, railway, woodworking, and public transportation. It was variously estimated that some 50,000 non-union workers in all were involved in these strikes.

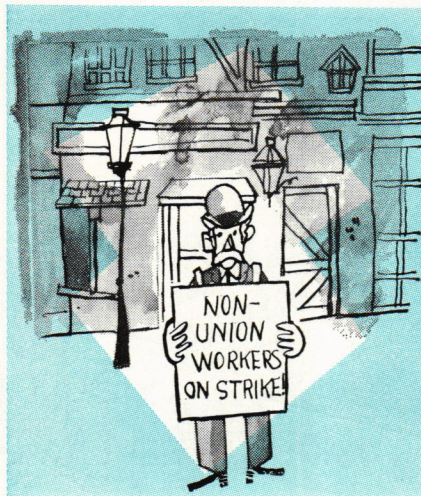
Although the item reporting the non-union strikes blames the unrest on open-shop conditions then prevailing, much of it probably could have been placed on a new system of scientific management then being tried in some U.S. manufacturing establishments.

Frederick W. Taylor, at a convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, read a paper entitled "A Piece Rate System" and subtitled "Partial Solution of the Labor Problem." Under Taylor's system, a maximum possible output in a particular plant was arrived at and each worker was encouraged to meet this standard. If he did, he received from 30 to 100 percent more pay than the average worker. If he failed he received a lower piece rate.

Taylor believed his system would do away with the need for labor unions because wages would be higher, hours shorter, and more job security. Management in the plant would be reduced to slide-rule efficiency. The only thing that Taylor didn't figure was individual differences.

When the U.S. tried to introduce the Taylor system at one of its arsenals, organized labor objected strongly saying this system would ultimately reduce "men to virtual slavery and low wages."

The denunciations of the Taylor system by labor resulted in the appointment of a committee to investigate the whole theory of scientific management as represented by the Taylor system. The committee concluded that "neither organized

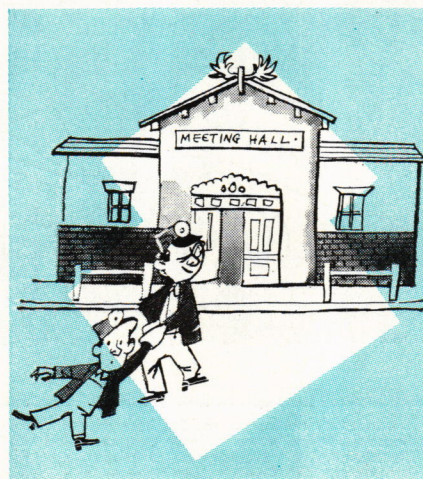


nor unorganized labor finds in scientific management any adequate protection to its standard of living, any progressive means for industrial education, or any opportunity for industrial democracy by which labor may create for itself a progressively efficient share in efficient management."

Beating the Bushes

GENERALLY the economic climate in the U.S. in the year 1910 was good. Unemployment was at a low level and the purchasing power of the dollar was steady. And best of all, the labor movement in the U.S. was growing.

Our June issue of The Teamster seized the opportunity to reprint an arti-



cle by John Mitchell, fifth president of the United Mine Workers, that called for an all-out effort by individual trade unionists to bolster their numbers.

Mitchell noted that the trade union movement, like the "ebb and flow of the tide," is helped in days of prosperity and retarded in days of adversity. Now was the time to strike.

"If the 3,000,000 organized workmen of this country could be awakened to a sense of their personal responsibility; if each one of them should become imbued with a realization of his own strength, and if these forces were applied intelligently and enthusiastically, how long would it be until every man and woman working for wages would be a member of the union?"

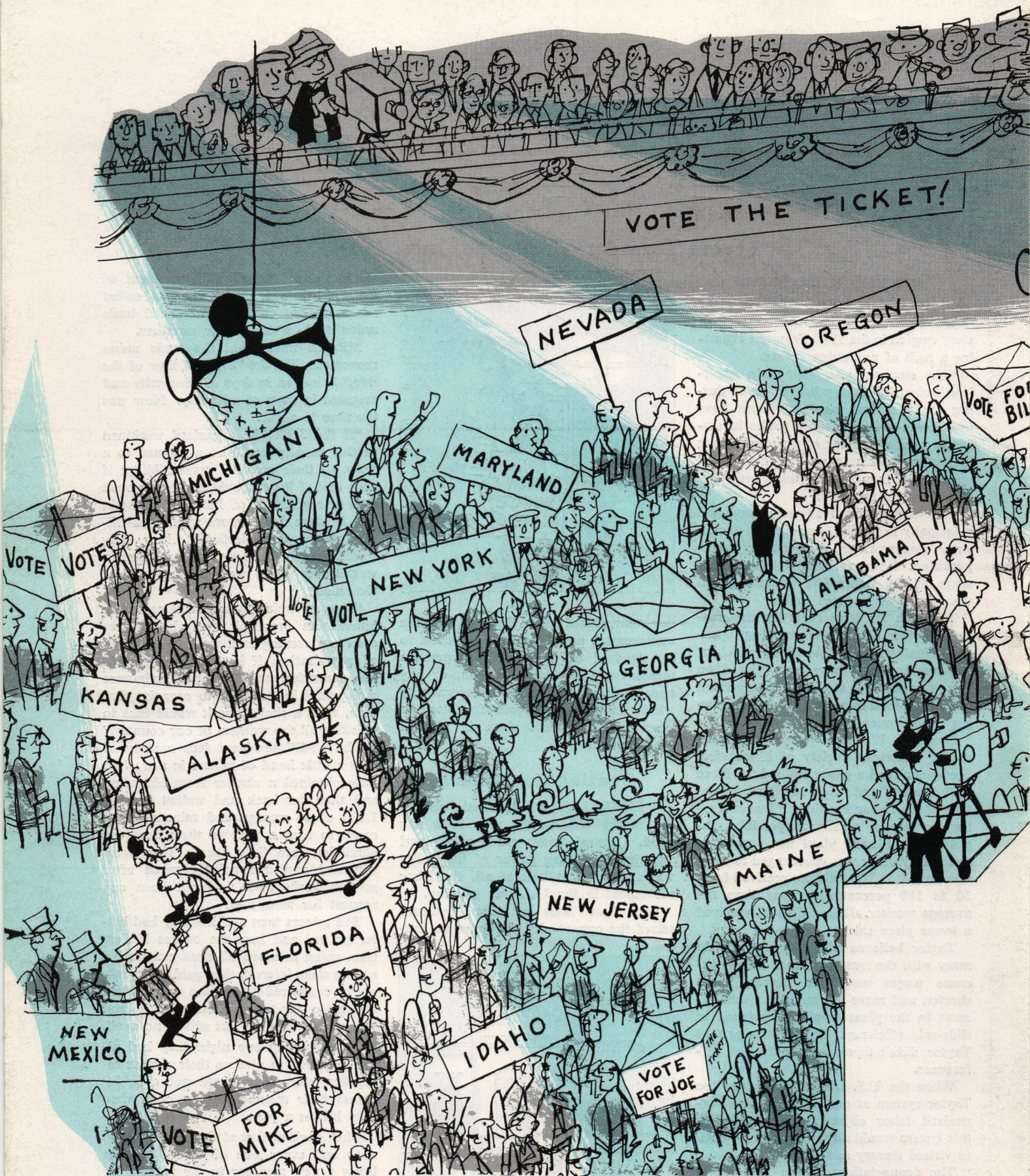
"If every union man should constitute himself an organizer and should give even one evening each week to the work of organization, if he should single out one non-union neighbor or acquaintance and persist in an effort to organize that man, what a short time it would take to unionize all the workers of our country!"

The UMW president tells a story of how a little band of miners in a western state obtained a charter from his union and then sat back and waited for the 1,800 or so unorganized miners in the camp to beat a path to their door for admission into their local. They were surprised and disappointed when after several weeks there had not been one request for admission.

The miners then decided they had better go out and beat the bushes if they were going to move off dead center. To arouse some interest, they paid for speakers to come and exhort the unorganized miners in the camp, held picnics, and other social affairs. But still to no avail.

At a meeting one night they had almost decided to give up their charter altogether since they could not even increase their membership by one, when they hit on a plan.

They decided that at the next meeting, each and every one of the 13 had to bring a new member to the meeting or face expulsion. At the next meeting there were 26 present. The plan was to continue in effect for the next meeting. Eventually they organized almost the whole camp.



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